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THE
HISPERICA FAMINA

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THE HISPERICA FAMINA

EDITED
WITH A SHORT INTRODUCTION
AND INDEX VERBORUM

BY

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WITH THREE FACSIMILE PLATES

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PREFACE

THIS small work has been so long in hand that I have almost certainly forgotten some of those who in its earlier stages helped it on. I think Dr Henry Jackson more than any one else made me undertake it; and I have owed much all along to his suggestive encouragement. A chance question addressed to the Rev. H. M. Bannister after the text was set up in pages, has given a new value to the edition as far as the A-text is concerned; for Mr Bannister at once offered to collate the proofs with the Vatican manuscript; and this he did at least twice, noting every detail (such as erasures, &c.) which could have any significance, and communicating to me his own conclusions formed on the spot. Monsieur Léopold Delisle, besides taking a friendly interest in my desultory labours, deposited the Paris fragments in the University Library at Cambridge and enabled me to study them minutely at my leisure. Ludwig Traube has not lived to receive my thanks for his abundant sympathy and readiness to give more than I asked for and more than I was competent to use. Of those to whom we must look to carry on Dr Traube's work, I am especially grateful to Professor W. M. Lindsay for several letters containing information supplementary to his remarkable pamphlet on Contractions. Mr Hessels has looked with a friendly eye on a by-path

running near the line of his own studies, and has more than once told me of articles and paragraphs which otherwise I should not have seen. The Rev. W. G. Searle searched charters of Athelstan, among which he is more at home than I am, for Hisperic words. The Bishop of Salisbury, visiting Cambridge for a few hours, found, it seems, the solution of one enigma (see Index s.v. dedronte). The Provost of King's, Dr Rudolf Ehwald, Professor Paul Meyer, and others 'quorum forte preteriui nomina,' have all added pebbles to my heap; and the smaller the heap the more each pebble counts.

The infrequent reader may wonder what I have done myself. I am under no illusion as to that. 'Cedo illi qui plus nouerit in ista peritia.'

CAMBRIDGE,
September 27, 1908.

F. J. H. J.

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II. Paris MS. Latin 11411, fo. 100^{a}. The recto of the fourth remaining leaf of the Echternach manuscript, containing lines 155 to 186 of the B-text. One Breton gloss occurs.

III. Paris MS. Latin 11411, fo. 102^{b}. The verso of the first remaining leaf of the St Victor manuscript, containing lines 45 to 80 of the D-text.

INTRODUCTION

WHEN Henry Bradshaw died, several investigations upon which he had been more or less constantly engaged as opportunity offered, perished with him. They had been so much a part of himself that while he lived it seemed unnecessary to commit them to paper. He would pour out enchanting disquisitions upon them to sympathetic listeners, who however seldom knew enough of the matter to carry away a clear recollection of what had sounded so delightful and so convincing. He would write and re-write what may be called the documents of the subject; but the conclusions he drew from them were not often committed to paper.

It was so with the *Hisperica Famina*, upon which, as he told a friend a few months before his death, only a fortnight's work remained to be done.

Bradshaw died in February, 1886. Exactly a year afterwards[1], appeared J. M. Stowasser's edition of the Vatican (the only complete) text; we may be sure that if Bradshaw had heard that it was in preparation, he would have communicated the results of his own work to the editor; and so have preserved what it is now impossible to recover.

Such a text as he desired to see has not yet been printed. Every editor has been content to reproduce the work as prose; whereas Bradshaw points out its metrical character and arranges it in lines, with a colon or point to mark the middle of each line. He had written out the A-text and as

[1] The preface is dated February 1, 1887.

much as was known to him of the B-text; and I have reproduced his arrangement, occasionally but very rarely introducing modifications of my own[1].

My ambition has been to provide a text as correct as I could make it and also easy to cite or refer to. I have added an Index verborum, partly to shew what the vocabulary is, and partly to facilitate the comparison of different passages in which a word occurs, and so in some cases to suggest its meaning. In this index the order is by the nominative of nouns and the infinitive of verbs, even though such nominative or infinitive does not occur. This interferes to some extent with the appearance of strict alphabetical sequence to the eye; but I hope it will not make the index inconvenient to consult.

Further than this I have not dared to go. I do not feel that like Bradshaw I can construe the whole. And where the meaning of a word does not come home to me, I prefer to leave others to pursue the investigation without prejudice or infelicitous suggestion to lead them from the right way.

A good general account of the *Hisperica Famina* has been given by Dr M. Roger[2], who sums up, sanely if not sympathetically[3], most of what has been written about them by Mai, Rhys, Stowasser, Zimmer, and others. In fact little ground has been gained since Mai, who first printed the A-text from the Vatican manuscript, attributed them to an Irish source. Bradshaw (*Memoir*, p. 341) wrote to Mr Hessels in March,

[1] For instance in line 42 Bradshaw writes

Melchillentaque ... : sorbillant fluenta alueariis.

Regarding *aluearíis* as an escape from the preceding line, I print

Melchillenta : que sorbillant fluenta.

And I have made two lines of line 40, also of line 52, and of a few others. I have also transposed 14 lines on page 24.

[2] *L'Enseignement des lettres classiques d'Ausone à Alcuin.* 8°, Paris, 1905.

[3] 'L'attention que nous avons accordée à un homme comme le grammarien Virgile, à des textes comme les *Hisperica Famina*, ne vient pas d'un choix personnel; il nous a fallu répondre en détail à certains ouvrages où leur est attribuée une importance qu'ils n'ont jamais eue en réalité.' *Ib.* (Preface, p. viii).

1874; 'it is by an Irishman': and elsewhere he says, 'the author, who must have been an Irishman....' He did not record his reasons for thinking so. But one incontestable fact seems enough. The scene is laid in a country where the language of the inhabitants is Irish[1]. The work is therefore presumably written in Ireland, and the author (if we are to attribute the various texts, or even any one whole text, to a single hand) was an inmate, student or master, of an Irish school.

Analysis of the work: the A-text.

As the A-text is the only one which is complete, it supplies a standard to which the other fragmentary texts may be referred.

1–48. Glorification of the rhetors or *sophiae arcatores* and their school, and of the speaker himself as a match for any of his contemporaries.

49–86. A would-be scholar, a grazier, who has mistaken his vocation, is recommended to go home to his family, where confusion reigns in his absence. 87–115. The superiority of the speaker's Latin is illustrated by similes. 116–132. The connexion of this passage with what precedes is not clear. It describes the faults which writers of Latin are liable to commit[2].

133–357. A day[3], from sunrise to sunset, and its occu-

[1] See A 271—274, B 65—69. By misunderstanding these passages Professor Zimmer was led to construct a hypothesis which cannot be maintained. But all that he has written deserves careful study; for his wide knowledge of all things Celtic is only equalled by the freshness, enthusiasm, and ingenuity with which he applies it.

[2] Stowasser (*Archiv für Lat. Lexicographie*, III. 168) explains the terms of this passage minutely by a reference to Charisius 265 K.

[3] This section is introduced by the rather singular rubric 'Incipit lex diei.' It has occurred to me that there may be here a reminiscence of the rubric 'Incipit lex dei,' with which at any rate one collection of extracts from the Law of Moses begins. See H. E. Dirksen's *Hinterlassene Schriften*, Vol. II. (Leipzig, 1871), p. 103 (Ueber die Collatio Legum Mosaicarum et Romanarum).

It should be observed that at line 303 and again at line 358 space is left for a heading, but no heading has been written in.

pations are described. (133–177 the awakening of nature, 178–189 of the rural population, 190–221 of the school: 222–302 midday; a walk and a meal, provided by *possessores*, who have to be addressed in Irish, about which there is some difficulty as the scholars may only talk Latin: 303–357 sunset; another meal, apparently provided by inhabitants of the town; then the scholars turn in, some to sleep, and others to sit up.)

Here follow a number of short sections on various subjects: 358–380 de caelo: 381–425 de mari: 426–451 de igne: 452–476 de campo (*or* de terra): 477–496 de uento: 497–512 de plurimis (the point of this is not clear. The D-text omits it. The material recalls B 25 &c. and A 32, 34): 513–530 de taberna (apparently a book-chest): 531–546 de tabula (a tablet): 547–560 de oratorio: 561–570 de oratione: 571–612 de gesta re.

It may be worth while to point out that the two peculiar passages, 116–132 and 486–496, are very similar in language; also that the second passage recurs verbatim (the word *terrestri* or *terreno* has probably fallen out in the A-text before *spumaticum*) in the D-text; a recurrence of which our existing fragments shew no other instance.

The B-text.

The B-text is a curious relic. Lines 1–52 correspond more or less to lines 10–78 of the A-text: then about 200 lines (two leaves) are missing. Lines 53–102 = A 262–304. Another leaf is lost here. Line 103 = A 362 (de caelo). From this point to the end the manuscript is complete; but a large block of text (= A 381–560) is lost, the scribe having, as Bradshaw pointed out, written the end of line 125 (= A 561) straight on after the beginning of line 124 (= A 380). Consequently there is nothing left of the short sections de mari, de igne, de campo, de uento, de plurimis, de taberna, de tabula, de oratorio (except the last half of the last line), or whatever may have taken their place in this text. The

section de oratione (126–156) is three times as long as in the A-text: and the section which concludes the series is half as long again as the corresponding section (de gesta re) in the A-text, and the stories are developed quite independently.

The C-text.

As this text is only represented by 223 words (with accompanying glosses), not much can be said about it except that it was different from the other three, but, to some extent at least, covered the same ground. It has preserved 69 words (besides various spellings) not contained in the other texts as we possess them.

The D-text.

Of this text we have a remnant amounting to about 150 lines and parts of lines. It contains the short sections de mari, de igne, de caelo, de campo, de uento, de taberna. It reproduces (120–132) the singular passage A 484–496 verbatim, as far as we can judge from the fragmentary text. It is unfortunate that the last line, corrupt in A, is lost. The D-text has preserved about 60 words which are not found in the other texts. Five of these occur in one line (D 70).

The vocabulary of the Hisperica Famina.

This is too large a subject to be dealt with here: and Stowasser, Zimmer, Roger, and others have said a good deal about it already. In fact too much in general terms. The words are said to have been hunted up in glossaries. But what glossaries existed then? and why have they left so little trace among the glossaries that exist now? What most strikes me in working through Götz's *Corpus Glossariorum* is the entire absence of the most characteristic Hisperic words. The Leyden Glossary contains *one* (tithicam), from Gildas, and one (las. ignis) from Ars Phocae—perhaps one or

two more that I have forgotten. The Index to Götz tells the same story. Epinal and Corpus have rather more; but we know that by the ninth century the *Hisperica Famina* themselves were being transcribed in such places as Echternach, and other pieces containing some of their peculiar words were in circulation in that part of the continent.

Herr Georg Götz, whose familiarity with glossaries must be greater than that of most people, puts forward[1] what seems to be a fallacious argument to shew that the word *auellum* is an instance of a word taken from a glossary. He quotes CGL. v. 442, 2, *auellum bellum ciuile dum in duas partes diuiditur*. This is all very well: but he continues 'Die Quelle dieser Glosse ist eine *differentia* bei Isidor VII. 438 ed. Arev.: *Inter bellum et auellum hoc interest quod bellum inter ceteras gentes, auellum inter ciues dictum, quod auellantur populi in duas partes.*' But in the passage from Isidore the point seems to be 'auellum...quod auellantur': in the gloss 'duellum... dum in duas': so that it is at any rate far from certain that one is the direct source of the other. On the other hand the Hisperic writer may very well have got the word from Isidore, and not from a glossary at all. Herr Götz then praises Stowasser's illustration of *cidones* (shields) by the gloss *cidones puerorum amatores*, as to which I can only say I have no idea what they mean.

There is one glossary, not utilized by Götz, which I must mention here. Mr Hessels very kindly told me of it, having himself heard from Mr Otto B. Schlutter that 'it quoted the *Hisperica Famina*.' It is a late tenth century manuscript in the British Museum, Harl. 3376[2], unfortunately imperfect, ending on fo. 94 in the middle of FU. I had no time, when I saw it, to do more than run my eye over a few pages here and there. The following words (among others) attracted my

[1] 'Berichte über die Verhandlungen der k. sächsischen Ges. der Wiss. zu Leipzig,' *Phil.-Hist. Classe*, Bd. 48 (1896).

[2] The Anglo-Saxon interpretations (with their lemmas) have been printed by Wülcker and Wright in *Anglo-Saxon and Old English Vocabularies*, Vol. I. col. 192—247.

notice, either as unusual in themselves or as being peculiarly glossed:—

cataclismus. diluuium. *See* D 170 (but also C.C.C. Interp. 67).

fo. 22[b] cellem .i. siluam u*el* collem. *See* A 466, 575.

30 cluat nobilitat. þihþ. *uel* defendit. *See* A 33.

32[b] competis. terminis.

33[a] compaginat .i. coniungit. generat.

33[b] comptus. ornatus.

45 conas. (oculos)

45[b] cous. pars celi.

crasum. (dorsum)

46 cremonicat. *See* Index uerborum *under* ceremonicat. (*con*ligat)

creperatas. *See* C 206. (sententias)

crepita. fundamenta. *See* A 89, 245.

curuanas. scethas.

60[b] dodrans .i. malina. (egur)

dodrante. *See* A 402. (dreariende)

62 efferat .i. narrat. exportat. (explicet. asportat)

effertur .i. dicitur.

66 equipensium. (efenwæge)

69[b] exprimo .i. designo. (narro. scribo)

85 Folicia .i. folia. *See* A 565.

conas and *crasum* may well come from the Lorica.

The gloss of *creperatas* agrees with C 206, while Götz gives *gl. sermones* (three times): so the secondary *cluit, defendit* may come from A 33. *Comptus, cremonicat, crepita, curuanas, dodrante, exprimo, folicia* may also come directly from our texts. Can *cellem* be from A 329 in an uncorrected copy?

I see from Mr Schlutter's paper in *Modern Language*

Notes, Vol. XV, col. 419–421[1], that he noticed in this glossary words taken from the Irish hymn *Altus prosator*, and, it may be added, they are taken from the original form of the hymn and not from Rabanus Maurus (*see* Liber Hymnorum II, 146). It would be interesting to ascertain whether any words occur which can be referred to Pseudo-Prosper *de uita contemplatiua*, with which this hymn is associated in several ninth-century manuscripts. Mr Schlutter also traces some words to the *Lorica* (p. 51 in the present volume), and suggests one or two emendations which I do not understand. *Binas quinquies* (W. W. 194, 33) may perhaps be referred to *Lorica* 66.

This is the only glossary I have come across which seems to have used Hisperic texts. Of glossaries which were utilized as *sources* of Hisperic Latin I have at present found no trace. Everything goes to shew that the jargon represents an isolated growth or tradition, of which whatever literary product there may have been has mostly perished.

I give a brief list here of some common words which do *not* occur in the *Hisperica Famina*. It must be regarded only as a specimen.

agere	auxilium	deus	panis
albus	barba	dignus	pes
ambo	bellum	facere	posse
animus	bonus, malus	ille	saepe
annus	brachia	lăbor	sanguis
ante	breuis	legere	sol
apud	caelum	liber (book)	terra
aqua	carere	luna	uelle
arma	cogere	magnus, paruus	uenire
ars	communis	mortuus	uerbum
arx	corpus	mox	uidere
atque	cum (*prep.*) not in A	neque	uiuus
audire	dare	nouus	uocare
auis	debere	omnis	uox

[1] This remarkable periodical has column numbers (at the top of the page) and pagination (at the bottom). The former numeration is used in the Table of Contents, while the Index refers to the other!

The syntax of the Hisperica Famina.

The structure is usually so simple that there is not much room for syntactical peculiarity. One usage, however, occurs constantly, viz. *ut* (final) followed by the perfect subjunctive (?) (once, B 156, by *captauero*). It is so constant that I should be inclined to attribute *oliuarent* in line 16 to the copyist.

In A 77 (*irruere*), 204 (*cudere*), 212 (*tergere*), 320 (*poscere*), 353 (*rapere*), the infinitive is used where *ut* with the subjunctive would be more usual.

The preposition *de* is used partitively in A 210, A 598, B 64.

The strange use of *caeteri* in the A-text (e.g. in A 500) for the *first* of three alternatives may be noticed here. It does not occur in the extant parts of the other texts.

Instances of *nominativus pendens* occur in B 175 and 187.

The rhythm of the Hisperica Famina.

Bradshaw says: 'It took some little time to master the rhythm of the lines occupying the first leaf' [of the *Folium Luxemburgense*], 'and to see that each line formed a sentence, and that a sort of assonance was effected by an adjective and substantive, one of which might be said to form the middle of the line, while the other came at the end.' And when he had found Migne's reprint of Mai's edition of the A-text, he went on: 'Here was a long piece entirely written in this assonant rhythm, though printed by Mai as prose...I have here only so far departed from Mai's edition as to print the matter in lines, and to insert a colon, or middle point, after the adjective which forms the assonance with the substantive at the end of the line.' Stowasser quotes hexameters from Virgil, Ovid, and Sedulius, which have exactly the form of what I may call the normal Hisperic line: e.g.

'ampla pectoralem : suscitat uernia cauernam,'

and considers it to be developed from such verses as

'mollia securae peragebant otia gentes.'

If this is true, which is quite possible, the pattern was not very closely followed. No knowledge of quantities can be traced, nor any constancy in the number of syllables. But, besides this, the *double* assonance between two adjectives and two substantives is not generally maintained: it is found, for instance, only about 25 times in the first 100 lines of the A-text.

Leaving out of the question the origin of this peculiar verse, I will select some specimens shewing its varieties, from the simplest to the most complex.

1. quos : edocetis fastos?
   statutum : adeamus oppidum.
2. mestum : extrico pulmone tonstrum.
   roseum : laricomi torriminis alite in aremulo clibanum.
3. rhetorum florigera : flectit habenas caterua.
   alterum barbarico auctu loquelarem : inficit tramitem.
4. quis gnarus decoream : ducet per triuia cateruam?
5. titaneus diurnas : rutilat orion metas.
6. multiformis solifluis : pretenui nubium uapore stemicatur arcus radiis.
7. belbicinas multiformi genimine harenosum : euoluit effigies ad portum.

It will soon be seen that, although in general each verse is a sentence, this is by no means always the case. Sometimes a sentence undoubtedly makes two verses or even three: as A 53–4, B 157–159, &c. Sometimes two verses can be made out, but some doubt remains: as A 52

Qui florigerum : agmen
reguloso : soluerit discrimine.

A difficult case is B 215, where a verse 'nuditatis: crito tegmine uerticibus' seems to be imbedded in another 'Improuisum: illico prospectant latrunculum.'

This simple form is handled with much ability and taste by the writer or writers who use it. Such a line as that which I have quoted above as no. 6 is very remarkable: and we are left to wonder how such a vocabulary came to be associated with such artistic feeling. It is not enough to suppose that behind the Latin expression may stand thoughts conceived in

native Irish. That seems likely enough. But, apart from that, there is a directness and freedom in the expression itself which, as far as I know, cannot be matched among other remnants of contemporary literature. As with the vocabulary, so with the style; there is nothing to compare it with. Aldhelm, in his metrical work *de laude uirginum*, falls often into the form of verse (see above, p. xvii), which has been looked on as a possible source of the rhythm of the *Hisperica Famina*: e.g.

> sacra pudicorum quaerentem lucra uirorum (l. 1453),
> uincula comptorum passuram blanda tororum (l. 2127),

and in the prose *epistola ad Eahfridum* there are such passages as these:

> nauigero aequoreas fretantium calle gurgites (Giles, p. 92),
> aethralibus opacorum mellita in aenigmatibus problematum (*ib.*).
> caelestis tetrica enodantes bibliothecae problemata (*ib.* p. 94).
> poli cardines astriferis micantium ornentur uibraminibus siderum (*ib.*),

and there is altogether quite a Hisperic atmosphere.

Dr Ehwald, on reading the *Hisperica Famina*, was at once struck by this resemblance. But in his longer prose work, *de laudibus uirginitatis*, Aldhelm's style is ponderous and dull and runs into sentences of interminable length. Only in chapter 4, where he is describing the ways of bees, I find myself reminded of such passages as A 41–, A 146–, etc.

Lios monocus uses many Hisperic words; but he writes in laboured hexameters.

The hymn *Altus Prosator* (L. H. i. 66) in certain parts comes nearer to the *Hisperica Famina*: and this resemblance is the more important because of the early date assigned to that hymn.

The Hisperica Famina *and Gildas.*

The chief word which has been quoted as tending to connect the *Hisperica Famina* with Gildas is the adjective *tithica* (= marina), which is found in the *De excidio* c. 19

(ed. Mommsen, p. 35, line 9) trans tithicam[1] uallem euecti, whence it found its way into the *Historia Brittonum* (ed. Mommsen, p. 177) perhaps indirectly through a life of St Germanus now lost. The earliest existing manuscript evidence of the word is in fact the Leiden Glossary (VI. 9), which gives, from Gildas, thiticum ; marinam.

As M. Roger remarks, the occurrence of a single word in two authors determines nothing as to the relation in which those authors stand to each other. And it may be added that Gildas can hardly have invented the phrase *tithica uallis* or used it here for the first time ; seeing that in this context it would have been as unintelligible to his readers as it afterwards proved to be to the copyists.

Zimmer (*Nennius vindicatus*, p. 316) notes also uses of coruscum (substantive), sablones, ruminare, cespitis, piaculum, macero, common to Gildas and the *Hisperica Famina*.

It is possible that *toruis fluctibus* (A 412) is a reminiscence of *toruis uultibus* (Gildas, p. 29, 12 and 62, 13).

And it is possible that Gildas used the word *populare* as it is used in the *Hisperica Famina*. In c. 21 (Mommsen, p. 36, 19) where the other manuscripts read *fame...pullulante*, one manuscript (A) reads *populante*. In c. 24 (*id.* p. 39, 12) ignis ... ciuitates agrosque populans, A reads depopulans. Now A, which thus uses populans in the sense of pullulans and does *not* use it in the sense of depopulans, is the codex Abrincensis (from Mont-St Michel), of which Mommsen (*ib.* p. 15) says ' Ruyensis monachus is qui scripsit uitam Gildae...affert locos duos ex Gildae epistula... usus libro tali qualis est Abrincensis'; and a glance at the apparatus criticus in the two passages which are quoted in the *Life* is sufficient to establish the truth of his statement. That is to say, the Hisperic use of *populans* by Gildas is

[1] This form is preserved in the Cambridge manuscript Ff. 1. 27 (from Sawley Abbey), also (' titicam') in the margin of the other Cambridge manuscript (Dd. 1. 17, from Glastonbury). The passage is missing both in the Cotton manuscript (from Canterbury) and in the Avranches (Mont-St Michel) manuscript.

attested by the Breton tradition against the tradition of Glastonbury and Canterbury.

In c. 3 (*ib.* p. 28, 20) the Cambridge manuscript Ff. 1. 27 reads *pallantibus*, the Heidelberg annotator '*palantibus* forte perluentibus.' In c. 33 (*ib.* p. 45, 5) *palata* C (Cotton Vitell. A. VI), D (Cambridge MS. Dd. 1. 17), but *propalata* A. We have therefore some grounds for attributing to Gildas the Hisperic use of *palo* (= reuelo).

Gildas is in any case so interesting to the student of Celtic Latin that I am tempted to record two small facts which I have noticed in the course of a somewhat minute examination of the text of the *De excidio*. One is that Aldhelm's vocabulary runs very close to that of Gildas; so that words in glossaries which at first sight seem to be from Gildas are often demonstrably from Aldhelm. Once indeed (c. 47) he shews acquaintance with a particular passage of Gildas, when he describes a tower in these words: 'turrem minaci proceritate in edito porrectam et forti liturae compage constructam': which must be a reminiscence of Gildas's description of the buildings which adorned the island of Britain: '...turrium... quarum culmina minaci proceritate porrecta in edito forti compage pangebantur[1].'

The other fact tells in the same direction. The Leyden glossary is not alone in containing *consecutive* lemmas from Gildas. The alphabetical portion of Cleopatra A III (W. W. pages 338–473), a tenth century manuscript, has also incorporated upwards of fifty words, *all accompanied by Anglo-Saxon glosses*; nine, for instance, *in order* under the letter *c*, ten under *d*, four under *i*, four under *m*, four under *o*. Except the all-pervading Aldhelm, no other insular writer seems to appear at all. The source of these glosses is not noticed by Lübke[2], nor as far as I know by anyone else. It seems clear

[1] It is well known that Bede reproduced portions of the first 26 chapters of Gildas. See Plummer's edition of the *Historia ecclesiastica*, pp. 9—41.

[2] *Ueber verwandtschaftige Beziehungen einiger altenglischer Glossare* (Archiv für das Studium der neueren Sprachen, lxxxv. 399).

also that one common source of the Corpus Glossary and of the Cleopatra Glossary was either a copy of Gildas containing Latin and Anglo-Saxon glosses, or a set of *glossae collectae* from Gildas (which comes to the same thing): and that in view of the age of the Corpus Glossary, this source may be assigned to a date not later than the eighth century[1]. An *index verborum* to Gildas is much wanted: and when Dr Ehwald's text of Aldhelm is out, it would not be lost labour to make an *index verborum* to that.

The Lorica.

This has been printed so often[2] that it is included here merely for convenience. Of the four principal manuscripts:

B is printed in the *Liber Hymnorum* (ed. Bernard and Atkinson): also in the facsimile of the *Leabhar Breac.*

C is printed in the *Book of Cerne* (ed. Dom Kuypers).

H is printed in the *Book of Nunnaminster* (ed. W. de G. Birch).

K is printed by Zimmer, *Nennius vindicatus*, p. 337.

Its connexion with the *Hisperica Famina* seems to consist merely in the use of certain words also found in that work.

It seems to have been known to Aldhelm, if *tuta pelta protecti* (*de laud. virginitatis*, c. XI.) is a reminiscence of line 30: also perhaps to the compiler of Harl. 3376 (see above, pp. xv, xvi).

[1] Cleopatra A III. and C. C. C. have about 1000 glosses (under the letters a—p) from a common source: and these include some glosses from Gildas, which occasionally retain their order. Thus in C. C. C. (ed. Hessels, p. 70) we find *inhibentibus* (Gildas, c. 1), *intransmeabili* (id. c. 3), *inergiae* (?), *in edito* (id. ib.), *inclamitans* (id. c. 4), *inbellem* (id. c. 5). *Inergiae* seems to be an intruder. The glosses to *inhibentibus*, *in edito*, *inclamitans*, are Latin glosses: but the other three words with their A.S. glosses occur in Cleopatra A III. in the same order (W. W. p. 422, 32–34). The glosses of the other group under the letter *i* (W. W. p. 427, 17–20) are these: *insertum* (Gildas c. 1), *inolitorum* (id. ib.), *in cucumerario* (id. c. 42), *inmane* (id. c. 53), none of which will be found in C. C. C.

[2] And lastly by Clem. Blume, *Analecta hymnica*, LI. 358.

The Rubisca[1].

Bradshaw of course knew this poem, and recorded its existence in a note attached to the Luxemburg fragments (as Professor Zimmer kindly informed me). But it and the next poem are dismissed in the *Catalogue of the Manuscripts preserved in the Library of the University of Cambridge*, vol. III. p. 204, as 'two pieces in the Greek language, but written in the ordinary characters'! And it has not, as far as I know, been printed before. In my account of the manuscripts (see below, p. xxxvii) I have mentioned the pieces that are copied into the volume before and after it; as they may possibly throw some light on the road by which it travelled to Canterbury. It is presumably of Irish origin, and, though obscure in diction, metrically excellent. Obscure it undoubtedly is, owing partly to the extraordinary way in which the words are shaken into their places to suit the metre. Thus in the third stanza it is not at once obvious that the sense is: 'O bifax ales, ab heri nudiusque tertius animaduerti tam uim nisus mei, quoquo modo quit, quam nedulam normam tis (= tui) ingenii.' The next stanza resembles a verse in a passage printed by Giles (p. 273) at the end of the Aenigmata of Aldhelm from 'Codex A': *Pauper poeta nescit antra musarum sicuti ego.*

The glosses are due to someone who understood the texts.

The Hymn (A—&) '*Adelphus adelpha.*'

In the Cambridge manuscript (Gg. 5. 35) this is copied immediately after the Rubisca; and it probably comes from the same source. It shews, in the Cambridge copy, no traces of having passed through Breton hands; but many of the glosses are the same as in the St Omer manuscript which does shew such traces; and these glosses are generally correct; while those which are not the same are sometimes

[1] The piece has no title or heading in the manuscript.

wide of the mark (*e.g.* tanaliter, equaliter; agialus, omnes sanctos), where the glosses in the St Omer manuscript are correct. In one passage (line 57) the Cambridge manuscript has replaced the true readings antrophum, macula by the glosses hominem, peccata. It is useless at present to attempt to guess where the writer of the Canterbury volume found these poems. He may have been working in one monastery, or he may have travelled about from place to place, selecting from each library what took his fancy or what he happened to come across.

This Hymn has been printed from the St Omer manuscript by Bethmann (*Zeitschrift für deutsches Altertum* v. 206–08), and after him by Stowasser (*De quarto quodam Scoticae Latinitatis specimine*), who illustrates the phraseology by quotations from the Bible, but inserts rash conjectures and makes chaos of the last two stanzas.

The Manuscripts.

The texts printed in this volume (exclusive of the *Lorica*) are found in five manuscripts or fragments of manuscripts. These are:

1. The Vatican MS. regin. lat. 81 (V).
2. The Echternach MS. (E).
3. The St Victor MS. (X).
4. The Cambridge University Library MS. Gg. 5. 35 (C).
5. The St Omer MS. 666 (S).

1. The Vatican manuscript once belonged to Paul Petau, of Orleans: it may have come from Fleury[1], but there is no proof that it did, still less that it was written there. It contains the A-text of the *Hisperica Famina*, bound up in modern times with another work.

The character of the writing is shewn in Plate I, of the exact size of the original. Various opinions have been ex-

[1] I hear from Mr Bannister (November 19, 1908) that MS. Regin. 1260, a copy of Ethicus, &c., is in a hand *very* similar to Regin. 81, and that *it once belonged to Pierre Daniel of Orleans*. See Bradshaw, *Collected Papers*, p. 464.

pressed by competent judges as to the date; but I think we shall not be far wrong if we place it at the end of the ninth or the beginning of the tenth century.

Its precise date is not of importance for our purpose. We would gladly know more of the original from which it was copied. That original contained (probably seven times) an abbreviation for *Nam* (see below), which the scribe of A did not understand. It probably contained the square forms of the *spiritus asper* (ᑦ) in lines 188, 305, 407, and of the *spiritus lenis* (ᑣ) in line 545[1]. It made possible the confusion between n and r (line 161 and perhaps line 243); between r and s (496 and perhaps 128 and 458); in line 23 the omission of the fourth letter in *plasmauerit* may be due to the same cause. In line 520 h˜f should represent *huius* (see Traube, *Nomina sacra*, p. 248): in Cod. Bern. 363 I find it so used: as Mr Bannister pointed out to me, it can hardly stand for *his*. He also writes: '*sed* (line 395) is s̄: *est* is twice ÷ (lines 126 and 523): *sunt* is once s̄t̄ (line 552). All these suggest an Irish exemplar. The early use of a letter over q is seen in q̇escunt (318), eq̇peratum (47), q̇ (562), aq̊si (460). q̃ (for *quae*) occurs four times (131, 361, 510, 514).'

The abbreviation q· is very common for *que* (and): q̄ in loquelarem (line 120).

Verr̄ is certainly for *uerrunt* in line 421, probably also in line 459. In 301 populaū = populauit. In 454 t*urr*ita is indicated by a horizontal line over the *t*, which should mean t*err*ita (cf. line 122 quat*er*na, &c.); and in line 61 p̥p̥ferum is not normal for *propriferum* (p̥p̥ is given by Traube, *Nomina sacra*, p. 262, as 'insular saec. VIII' for *propter*). In line 573 q̥dā stands for *quidam*, which in 577 is q̇dā.

The punctuation (;) at the end of line 134 must be a survival from the older manuscript.

[1] This use of the spiritus lenis to cancel an aspirate Wattenbach had never seen; and Professor Lindsay once only in the Codex D of Plautus (Vat. lat. 3870, saec. x—xi) at Capt. 144 hostium. [He has since noticed it in the Bamberg Macrobius and in the Brussels Paschasius.]

J.

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Mr Bannister believes that in lec-triceis (line 207) and cohor-tem (line 251) we have instances of hyphens which are the work of the original scribe. About several others he is doubtful.

Professor Zimmer has pointed out (*Nachrichten*, p. 159) that the spelling in A is probably reformed by the copyist; it is certainly more normal than the spelling of the Echternach (B and C texts) and St Victor (D text) manuscripts. I give some instances:

amputauit A	ambutare B
(?) abucat A	apocant C
aligera A	alligeris C
assat A	asat B D
cyclum A	ciclus D
corusco A	corruscis D
delphinas A	delfines D
exuberas A	exsuperas B
fauillis A	fauellis D
flammas &c. A	flamas &c. B D
guttoricant A	guturicauit C
massae A	masas D
obello A	auello &c. B C
obuallat A	oballatur D
pallida A	palidis D
scaphas A	scafis D
scintilla &c. A	scindellis B
spathas A	spadas B C D
tyrannus A	tirranus, tirannus } B

and in particular

frondosa, montosa, mundanus, terrestrem, uerbalis A,
fronduoso, muntuosus, mundianus, terrestreum (-ium), uerbialis *and* uerbiosus *the others*.

Trophea (A) seems likely to be an intended correction for tropea (B) and tropia (D).

I have noticed a few cases in which A has the *less* normal spelling: e.g. auriae (~ auree), congellat (~ congelat), gleuas (~ glebis), motuo (~ mutuum), colligio (~ collegio). But these are quite exceptional. There are traces of confusion between

b and *p*, in pręcibui, pabula (*gl.* uel p), saborem (∾ saporem), &c.

Not content with altering the spelling, the scribe of A must be suspected of changing the order of the words, sometimes through mere carelessness, sometimes because a fitful sense that his text was in some way metrical led him to construct intrusive hexameters[1]. His performances in this line have been surpassed by a modern editor who ought to have known better: and we must not forget that the verse from Virgil which the scribe of A innocently wrote in the text after line 192 implies an earlier scholar whose familiarity with classical writers might tempt him to better the versification where he saw a chance.

The compendium for nam *in the Vatican MS.*

This mark resembles a large lower-case *n*, with an oblique stroke upwards through its second limb. (See Plate I.) It seems to have been used in a manuscript now lost to represent *nam* whenever it occurred, viz. in lines 24, 40, 79, 82, 199, 235, and 273. In the first four cases the scribe of V contented himself, fortunately for us, with imitating the symbol he did not understand, generally leaving some space after it, and calling attention to it the first time by writing RQ̄ (*i.e.* quaere) in the margin just below. In the last three cases he ventured to expand it, and wrote *non*; in each case at the beginning of a line, where *non* is not found elsewhere in the *Hisperica Famina*. It seemed strange that Mai had written *et* wherever he found this compendium; and stranger still that others who have seen the manuscript followed him, especially as *et* makes nonsense of two passages out of four. I therefore wrote to the late Dr Traube, enclosing a photograph and asking whether he knew the symbol as a compendium for *nam*.

On August 23, 1900, Dr Traube wrote informing me that

[1] Thus line 462 should probably run 'Fęnosaque roseis : pollent predia scaltis'; but it is difficult to retrace such operations.

the symbol goes back to the *Notae iuris*, in the manuscripts of which it occurs in the form ₦, with variants ₦ and N·; and that in the Verona manuscript of Gaius the various hands write sometimes ₦, sometimes ₦, and sometimes Ǹ. (This last form, he says, accounts for the interchange of *non* (N̄) and *nam* (Ǹ) in some old texts.)

In Irish manuscripts, Dr Traube had noted ₦ only in Diarmaid's Latin commentary on Theodorus of Mopsuestia in the Ambrosian Library (c. 301 inf.). He suggests that further search would probably lead to the discovery of other examples; but considers these sufficient fully to confirm my view that the symbol in Vat. reg. lat. 81 represents *nam*.

Perhaps someone who sees more early manuscripts than I can hope to see will find instances in which the same form of N is used with the same stroke through the *second* limb.

[Since this was in type, Professor Lindsay has kindly sent me some fresh information which I refrain from printing only because he considers his material is not complete.]

Additional notes on the Vatican manuscript by the Rev. H. M. Bannister.

63 tabulatis: atis *in ras. manu* 1ª.

72 alboreis: albor *in ras.*

80 over the first letter of pubescentes a later scribe has written b. pecorea: c is by a later hand and the o was originally u?

82 inuagitus: the scribe wrote inuaguus and corrected the first u into it.

84 externum: nū added by a later scribe or in any case ū is over an erasure.

87 ꝑ: the p much above the line: qu. a capital?

89 mormore crepita: a later hand has added u above each o, and also over the a of crepita.

91 concretas: retas apparently by a different hand.

94 acaruca: a later hand has inserted a separation mark (,) after ac.

99 The gloss is late. "I give it up; but I am not satisfied to pass your note." HMB *in litt.* October 30, 1908.

102 MS. parierum nosos.

105 lustrauer*unt*. Final -int in this MS. is always written in full, except l. 290 aderīt.

147 Tinulas: ul re-written by first hand (?) over (?) three original letters, the foot of the l being extended so as to join the a.

159 Insontes: the I is as large as the T of Titaneus, l. 133.

178 The original scribe probably wrote solidum, subsequently changed into solitum by erasing the loop of d and crossing the straight stroke.

192 uirḡ, *i.e.* Virgilius, of which name the final syllable appears in the margin, which must once have been much wider than it is now. The same word is written in the top margin in a hand very like that of Petavius on fol. 1.

220 frondosa: final m erased.

224 fame: a late hand has added contraction mark for m over e.

256 a letter (? final m or initial t) erased between coenosū and ætræ.

281 Aquatico: the o seems to be added by a later hand than the one which inserted the c: the erased q is quite legible.

284 precordis, with i written above i.

294 trices: s added, followed by a comma (,) to separate from next word.

302 A French hand (qu. 16th cent.) underlined celiam, and wrote in margin 'Plinius est usus.'

322 The apparent erasure is, I believe, due to a crease in the parchment, which made the script irregular: the crease ends between coe and tum.

325 Rutilante*m*: the final ē seems to me to be by the same hand (m. 2) which added que.

337 The original scribe began to write framina or frammina, but placed his g after the first member of the m.

339 protelauerit with n above i and , below.

352 predones: o by second hand over ? a.

371 flauore, with open a!

395 tabescunt *corr. ex* tabiscunt *manu prima.*

427 furiu[m]: there is no contraction mark, and a punctum follows immediately after the u.

435 cruda: r *in rasura.*

442 spungia: he must have written spaingia and altered it by blotting out the belly of the a. The a is underlined.

451 No break in MS. after rictu.

454 turrita: MS. ṫrita. This contraction is used elsewhere for *er* not *ur.*

472 pecodum: eco *in rasura* and dū squeezed in before tellatus, with a separating comma.

495 The erased letter seems to be o with a comma (,) below to call the attention of the corrector.

503 carnali: li written above after na, and a comma below.

546 domescas: over the last syllable is *m* (?) erased.

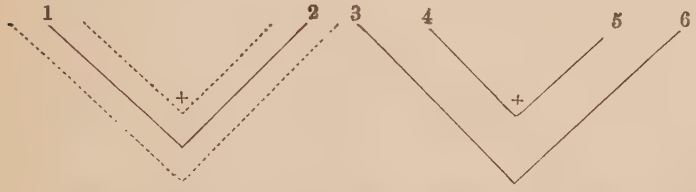
574 inimicos ętelluris MS.

2. *The Echternach Manuscript* (E). Six leaves only remain: still attached in pairs. Their relation may be seen by means of the diagram on the next page.

The dotted lines represent lost leaves. Leaves 1, 2, 3, and 6 are at Luxemburg, and are now classed by themselves as MS. 89. Leaves 3 and 6 were found by Mone and published in 1851; leaves 1 and 2 in 1875 by Bradshaw, who describes[1] how he took from the shelves a volume which looked as if it might be the one from which the first pair of leaves had been taken, and found not only that it was the one, but that 'the

[1] *Collected Papers*, p. 468.

waste leaf from the other end of the same volume I found, to my surprise and delight, to be another sheet from the same manuscript of *Hisperica Famina.*' The volume from which they came (MS. 109) is 'a IXth or IXth—Xth century copy of St Augustine on the Psalter, formerly belonging, as did the bulk of the Luxemburg manuscripts, to the monastery of Echternach or Epternach, founded by St Wilbrord at the end of the seventh century.' So the fragments had come from Epternach.



It was reserved for Professor Zimmer to identify leaves 4 and 5, which form part of an album of fragments (Cod. lat. 11411) in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris. Leaf 4 is numbered 100, leaf 5 is numbered 99. Presumably they also came from one of the Epternach manuscripts which are in the library[1]; but the trace is lost. It is impossible not to hope that more leaves may yet be discovered.

Plate II represents leaf 4 the exact size of the original. The beauty of the writing is remarkable. Bradshaw put it down as IXth—Xth century: Professor Zimmer calls it 'first half of the IXth,' and I cannot help thinking this is nearer the mark. The plate shews the semicolon marking the ends of lines, of which we saw one instance had survived in the Vatican manuscript. It also shews b; for -bus and q; for -que (even in the middle of a word, as freq;nter): and also the 5-like mark for the -us of -bus, which seems to be merely a form of s. The stalks of b, d, h, l are clubbed: a, d, and n have two forms (*a* and a, d and a peculiar ȡ, n and N): a remarkable g (? Irish) has survived in the word *fragoricantia*,

[1] See Traube and Ehwald, *Jean-Baptiste Maugérard* (in Abhandlungen der K. Bayer. Akademie der Wiss. III. Kl. XXIII. Bd. II. Abt.), p. 336.

but nowhere else, though *rotum* for *rogum* (line 193) must go back to a similar g: c̄ is *con-*, n̄ is *non*, tc̄ is *tunc*, m̄ is *men*, and so on. We find both æ and ę, the latter even in *ęquoręa* (= aequora), and the former in *frementæ*, *iunxærat*. In lines 73 and 92 tm̄ stands for *tamen* (and not for *tantum*): in line 83 s̄ = *sunt* (analogously, by the way, to seī = serunt, &c.). Hyphens occur in line 51 in-‖ruerīt, 81 glomerami-‖-ne.

E is the work of a scribe who wrote a beautiful hand, but was either very ignorant or very careless, or both[1]. The book he copied from (or a book still further back) was probably in a dilapidated state. This may help to explain the transpositions of lines 25–38, which in the manuscript follow lines 39–48, though the inequality of the two passages (81 words against 61) leaves a certain uncertainty. If, however, this is the right explanation, a page of the old manuscript contained an amount of text equivalent to from 10 to 14 lines of the poem. In that case the loss of a quire of eight leaves would account for the hiatus in the middle of line 124 (125), where the scribe unconsciously (?) omitted nearly 200 lines. Incidentally, this hiatus proves that in that manuscript the work was already written as prose. In line 49 the scribe seems to have incorporated two glosses, *rotulanti* and *luson*, relating to fulgescente[m] and tramitem in the next line: and in line 135 he does the same with *glas*, a gloss on glaucum. The *explicit* of the poem is not quite intelligible. But it may be worth mentioning that in the British Museum manuscript, Reg. 5. E. XIII, which is of Breton origin, a quotation from one of the Books of Kings is introduced by the formula IN BASILIONI · LIBRO, which seems to illustrate the words IN BASILIONIS POLI NONOMATE here. In the Bodleian MS. Auct. F. 4. 32, INHONOMATESUMITONANTIS occurs on the back of the title of the Eutychius; also a g like that in *fragoricantia* mentioned above: and enonomate ?ERI almi amen at the end. The words SIT SIC HOC HIC occur in the subscription (not written by an Irishman but *derived* from an Irish

[1] Bradshaw, p. 468.

source) of the Winchester manuscript (MS. 3, eleventh century) of Bede's *Historia Ecclesiastica*; also in the subscription of the Corpus Christi (Cambridge) MS. 140, written at Bath by one Aelfric; it is an Anglo-Saxon version of the Gospels, and no Celtic or Irish influence can be proved: but the blunder *Interim*[1] for *in aeternum* suggests unintelligent copying, rather than original composition.

The colophon of the *Hisperica Famina* ends at the sixth line of the page. The next line begins 'Ratio spere pitagore' (without heading), which with its rude circular diagram (represented in this edition by a rectangular table) occupies the rest of the page. The next page contains the extract from Galen (which I have not traced) and the other miscellaneous matter which I have printed on pages 32 and 33, being unwilling to omit anything which may afford a clue to the pedigree of the manuscripts, and so perhaps eventually to the history of the work.

This miscellaneous matter is written as beautifully as the rest; but only a facsimile could shew the complete want of intelligence betrayed by the scribe. These short extracts, &c., were no doubt written unconnectedly on the blank space at the end of the original manuscript. The copyist writes them continuously in his best style. Three lines near the bottom stand as follows:

> Apncipioaut̄ mundiusq; addiluuiū; Ani st̄. Duo
> milia; Ducē quarai duo sol unde nom̄ accep̄
> Eo quod solus. Ad dm̄ meū conuert̄e uolo uxorē

These lines could not have been written so by any one who understood what he was writing. The little poem which begins here had a great attraction for Bradshaw, who was fond of writing it out. He did not, of course, know the first six lines; and consequently the rē (line 15) was unintelligible, and I do not know whether the alphabetical character of the verses suggested itself to him, A and B being absent and C disguised as K.

[1] Yet in the Bede *in aeternum* is altered by erasure to *interim*. What does this mean?

The *Glossae collectae* (C) follow without an interval. They are written by the same hand, and were probably copied from the same source, as the rest. The first two are written thus: Cadus ·i· unda follū ·i· uallē: but from this point the glosses are written above their lemmata in smaller characters. In no. 26 the last two letters of uigricatus are represented by a horse-shoe shaped mark over the t: this mark has been mistaken by some editors for an n and read as the final letter of the gloss. In no. 144 catalmol is written as close together as the tops of the ll in auelloso would allow.

The last gloss, no. 223, would have been an important one if it could have been read. But just at this point the light flickers out. Bradshaw in two copies wrote in (in pencil) the word *scotica*; but I do not know *when* he wrote it (which is important) nor how sure he felt of the reading. I can extract nothing from a faded photograph; and Professor Zimmer records no trace of a word legible in the original manuscript. If *scotica* could be read, account would have to be taken of it. At present I regard it as impossible. The nearest admissible word would seem to be [au]*sonica*.

3. *The St Victor Manuscript* (X). Of this interesting manuscript only one sheet, forming two leaves (one much mutilated), survives. It is contained in the same album as the Paris fragments of E (Cod. lat. 11411), and the two leaves are numbered 102 and 101 in that collection. Plate III shews the verso of fo. 102, which I have selected partly to shew the number 135 written on a space cleared by scraping the vellum. I have M. Delisle's authority for saying that this figure is in the handwriting of Claude de Grandrue, librarian of the abbey of Saint-Victor at Paris at the beginning of the sixteenth century. He says, 'I do not despair of finding the manuscript to which our four [*lege* two] leaves have served as fly-leaves.' I am afraid the discovery still remains to be made. But I venture to speak of the fragment as the St-Victor manuscript, as we have no evidence to carry it back to an earlier home.

The handwriting, though less beautiful and less uniform

than that of the Epternach manuscript, is probably not later than the middle of the ninth century. The copyist was evidently struggling with an original illegible in many places: but great pains were taken to reproduce that original faithfully. The corrections may be by the same hand as the rest, or they may be due to a reviser: they are, I think, in the same handwriting as the glosses, Breton and Latin, and seem, where there is any evidence, to have been made before the glosses were put in. Two instances are shewn in the plate of a space being left at first and a word, or part of a word, written in afterwards.

The punctuation at the ends of lines may be represented by ;· or ·; while ; is used in -b; =-bus, q; =que (in line 10 q̄ =que in *frequenter*).

Several forms of *a* are shewn in the plate: the form seen in *micas* (line 63) is rare, but occurs again in *arua* (line 17), *spadis* (line 27), *frusta* (line 28) and *uapore* (line 29). In *tamaram* (line 50) are seen the two common forms, and the special form almost always used after and combined with *r*; how easily it may pass into *x* can be seen by comparing *libramine* (line 68) with *conuexa* just below it in the plate. I do not know within what limits of time or locality this form was used.

The letters *b*, *d*, *h*, *l* are clubbed, but rather short and heavy looking. The only possible trace of ȝ is in *algas* (line 17), where the scribe's first attempt seems to contain a *t* (cf. B 193, *rotum* for *rogum*). The capital G in line 52 is shewn in the plate. Capital *q* is generally like a lower-case letter enlarged (e.g. line 77); but in line 72 we have an ordinary Q. The second form of *r* is rather peculiar, e.g. in feruore (line 46). Sometimes *ſ* hardly comes below the line; sometimes it descends as low as *f*. Capital S is generally half below the line.

The abbreviation for *us* final is a half circle open to the left.

In line 8 p*r*op*r*iat seems to be for *properat*, p̱ being written

instead of the Irish p': while in A 61, where the word should be *propriferum* or *propiferum*, Mr Bannister notes that the second syllable is represented by p', 'which might be the Irish p*er*.' But Professor Lindsay says: 'the suprascript i *often* takes the form of a mere curve.'

Ac in line 87 has a curved line (ˆ) over the *c*, and it has what seems to be a similar mark in line 33, and a mark like a comma (') in line 104.

The mark of aspiration (ʿ) occurs over the *p* of [so]phiam in line 141: and it was probably *copied*, for in line 124 *etere* is corrected by writing an *h* above the *t*.

As far as it goes, this is the best manuscript of the *Hisperica Famina*, as being a faithful reproduction of something older. If Professor Zimmer had not said that the Breton glosses were corrupted (e.g. in lines 9, 72), I could have imagined that the handwriting was that of a Breton.

4. *The Cambridge Manuscript* (*University Library* Gg. 5. 35). This manuscript is included here because it contains the two alphabetical poems printed on p. 55 ff. and p. 60 ff. of the present volume, and also the paragraph, 'Dicit galienus,' &c. on p. 32. These pieces form an insignificant part of its contents; for, although something is lost at the end, the volume still contains about 450 leaves.

There is nothing to shew where it was written; but it was at St Augustine's, Canterbury, at least as early as the thirteenth century. The handwriting, which is what the continental authorities call 'insular,' shews that it was copied by an Englishman: some of the contents, which relate to the Emperor Henry III (1039–1055) give us a date before which it cannot have been written, while the writing itself prevents us from placing it much later.

The volume is, roughly speaking, a *Corpus* of Christian Latin poetry: Juvencus, Sedulius, Prudentius: then follow Boethius, Rabanus Maurus; a prose treatise by Hucbaldus on Music (a separate quire, in a different hand); Aldhelm, Milo, two short poems, Abbo ('Clerice diptychas'), *Hucbaldus de

laude calvorum, the *enigmata* of *Eusebius, *Tautwin, *Boniface, Simphosius, Aldhelm, with other short pieces interspersed, one being the '*Versus cuiusdam Scoti de alphabeto.' Then Cato, Columbanus, Bede de die iudicii, and the strange composition beginning 'Nil herebo melius.' Then, after a few hexameters apparently by one Oswold, which seem to be the epilogue or *envoi* of a longer work, and eight elegiacs beginning 'Terrigene bene nunc laudent ut condecet almum' (fo. 419^{b}), the poems 'Parce domine' [Ad rubiscam] and 'Adelphus adelpha' follow immediately. Then a table of the letters of the Greek alphabet, with the name above each, alpha, beta, gamma, &c. ending with otomega, enneacose (ϡ), psile (ϩ) and six diphthongs. Then, 'O theos istin boythian mu... ke eos tu eonos amin., Patir imon oen tis uranis...apotu poniru. AMIN,' both with Latin translation over each word. Here are interposed two versions of the Lord's Prayer in Latin hexameters, (*a*) *Sancte pater summa celi qui sedis in aula; (*b*) *O genitor nostri celi qui in sede moraris, &c. ending...eripe noxis. AMIN. Then, Doxa enipsistis theo ke epis ges yrini, &c. and Pisteugo isenan, &c. (the Nicene creed), the latter with Latin translation over each word. Then a paraphrase of the Apostles' creed beginning '*Confiteor dominum nunc patrem cunctipotentem' (a correction, probably for omnipotentem: one line reads 'et similis quod cunctis adest communio sanctis'!). Then an enigma as follows:

Dic duo que faciunt pronomina nomina cunctis
Omnia dic que sunt uerbi que sillaba signat
Quid mininga cim̄us crassis quid sterea cotis
Quid ris quidue farinx nistis quid glossa geosis
Quid flebs hota nefron cistis thessis anathossis
Quid trix derma pisis neutis hacmen diliponta
Anxitis gemoni tacui satrex cacohesis
Ipsa quidem sed non eadem que te ipsa nec ipsa
Si non exposueris indonatus abibis .,.,.,
Mininga est membranum etc. etc.

(references being given by the letters A–Z, followed by ⲟⲩ ⲛ ϧ ⲥⲙ̀ⲛ̀).

Ends: Cachoesis est egritudo magna et pessima cum fantasia. Ipsa est auis foenix. Then follows:

Flegmon apoplexis reuma liturgia spasmus,

ending:

Algima bolimus agripnia tricocinare.

Then verses[1] on the Te deum (10 lines), beginning:

Omnipotentem semper adorant et benedicunt omne per euum.

followed by:

Incipit bibliotheca magnifica. De sapientia.

*Me sine matre pater genuit pariente puellam,

etc. etc.

Then some medical directions in prose: on the second page of which comes the passage beginning 'Dicit galienus,' which I have printed on p. 32. These medical directions extend to 13 pages, and end the quire numbered ·XLIIII·.

The famous 'Carmina Cantabrigiensia' come next[2].

Then follow some hymns, including one, 'O admirabile Veneris idolon,' which Traube[3] traces to Verona.

Then more medical prescriptions, which end imperfectly, some leaves being lost[4].

5. *The St Omer manuscript* 666. The St Omer manuscript[5] is said by Bethmann to be of the tenth century, and to have been written in the monastery of St Bertin close by.

The alphabetical hymn 'Adelphus adelpha' occurs immediately after and in the same handwriting as Alcuin's *Dialogus Saxonis et Franci.* The text and glosses shew a better tradition than the Cambridge manuscript, e.g. lines 3 (*tonaliter*), 4 (*agialon*), 5 (*dodrantibus*), where the Cambridge glosses are all astray; where the two texts agree, we are bound to regard the common reading with respect as representing an old

[1] By Walafridus Strabo. Analecta Hymnica, L. p. 167 [H. M. B.].

[2] See Traube in Anzeiger f. deutsches Altertum XV. 200.

[3] O Roma nobilis, p. 307.

[4] I have marked with an asterisk those poems which are printed from this manuscript by J. A. Giles in Anecdota Bedae, &c. (Caxton Society), London, 1851.

[5] I am indebted to J. M. Stowasser's edition for my knowledge of the existence of this manuscript.

tradition. But the tradition was probably oral, and the corruption far advanced before the text was written down. It is to be observed that in line 41 *galileos* will not scan; and, though in the large round Hiberno-Saxon hand it is easy to misread *li* as *b*, which would give *gableos*, some connexion is possible with *gabulum* (= patibulum), Bret. *gablou*. In line 44 the readings *quando* and *quae deo* may both come from qđo, which Professor Lindsay (p. 21) records = *quando* 'in the tenth century Breton [?] MS. at Oxford, Laud. Lat. 26.'

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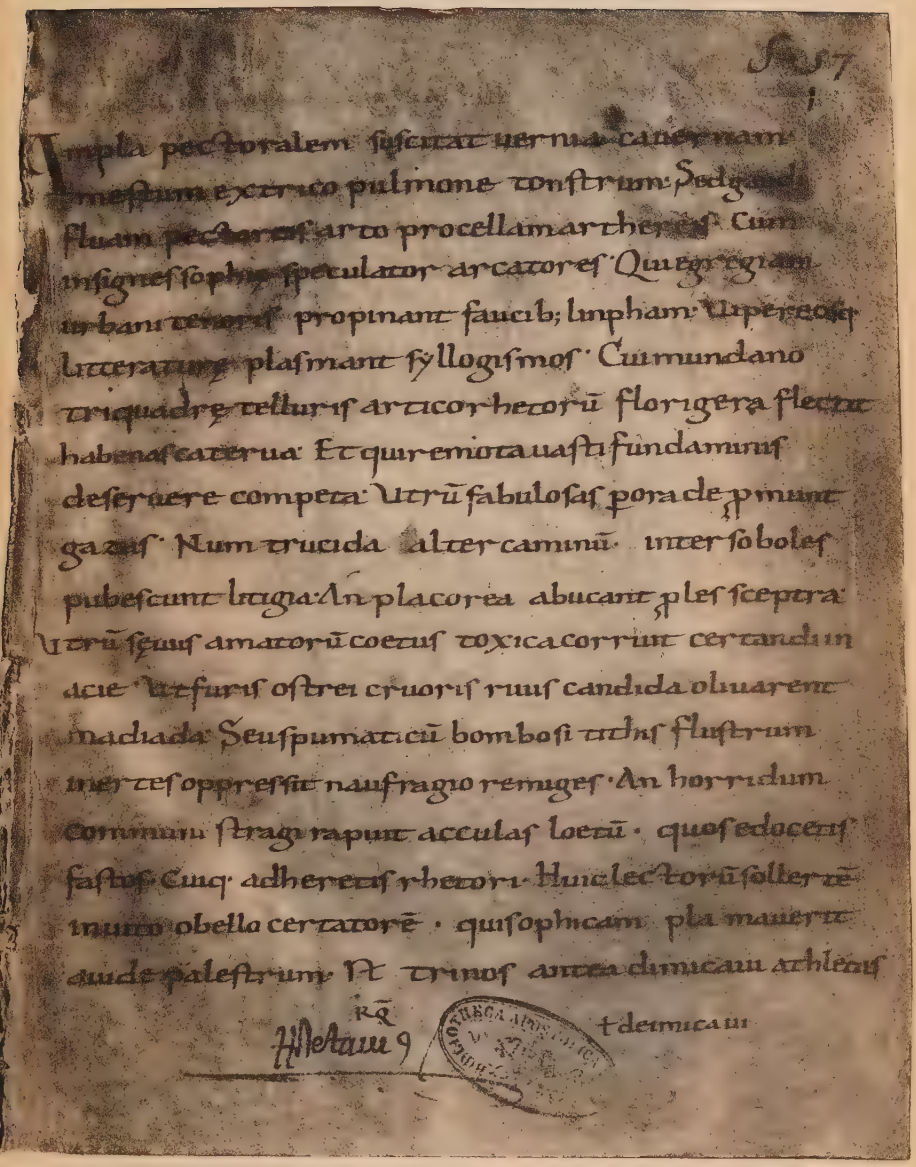

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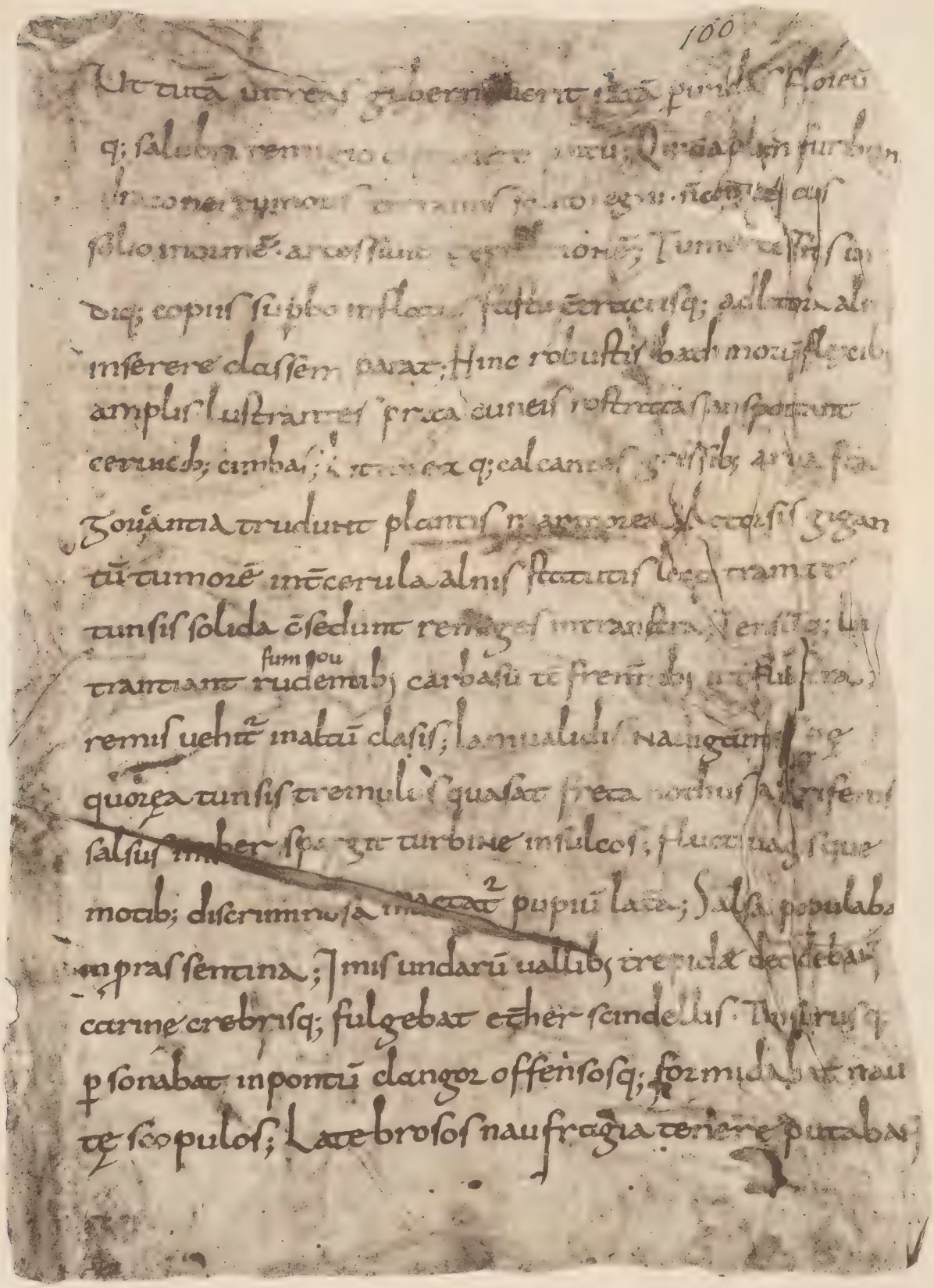
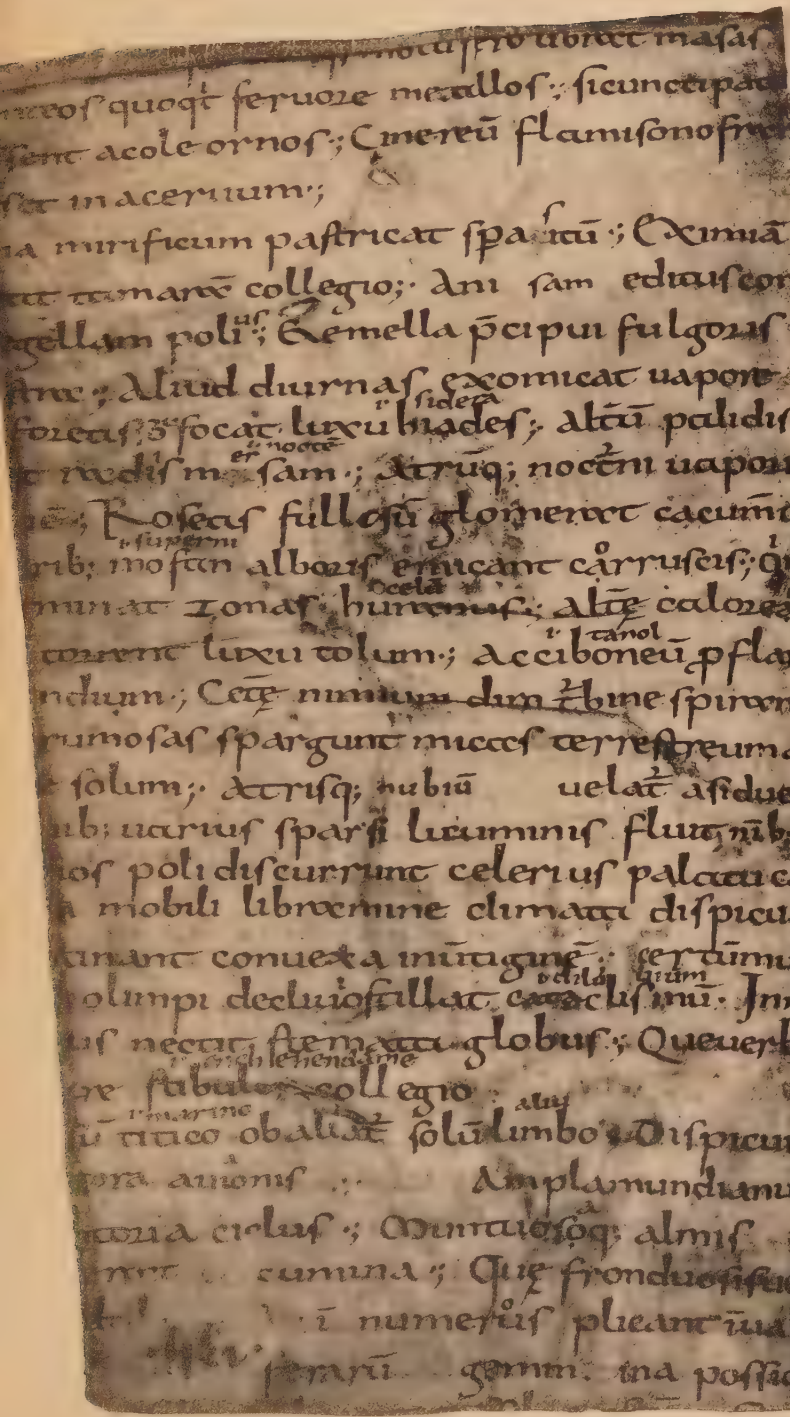


Paris MS. latin. 11411, fo. 100a.



Paris MS. latin. 11411, fo. 102b.

A-TEXT (?FLEURY).

AMPLA pectoralem : suscitat uernia cauernam· [fol. 1
mestum : extrico pulmone tonstrum·
Sed gaudifluam pectoreis : arto procellam arthereis·
Cum insignes : sophię speculator arcatores·
Qui egregiam : urbani tenoris propinant faucibus linpham·
Uipereos : que litteraturę plasmant syllogismos·
Cui mundano : triquadrę telluris artico
rhetorum florigera : flectit habenas caterua·
Et qui remota : uasti fundaminis deseruere competa·
Utrum fabulosas : per ora depromunt gazas·
Num trucida : altercaminum inter soboles pubescunt litigia·
An placorea : abucant proles sceptra·
Utrum sęuus : †amatorum (armatorum) coetus
toxica : corruit certandi in acie·
Ut furis : ostrei cruoris riuis
candida : oliuarent madiada·
Seu spumaticum : bombosi tithis flustrum
inertes : oppressit naufragio remiges·
An horridum : communi stragi rapuit acculas loetum?
quos : edocetis fastos·
Cui : que adheretis rhetori?
†Huic (hinc) lectorum sollertem : inuito obello certatorem·
qui sophicam : pla mauerit auide palestrum·
Nam trinos : antea dimicaui athletas

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24 dimicaui *gl.* (*in marg. inf.*) uel deimicaui.

*inertes : mactaui duelles· [fol. 1b
ac robustos : multaui coęuos
Fortiores : que prostraui in acie ciclopes·
Hinc nullum : subterfugio æqueuum·
Dum truculenta : me uellicant opicula·
protinus uersutilem : euagino spatham
quę almas : trucidat statuas·
†Arboream (alboream) : capto iduma peltam.
quę carneas : cluit tutamine pernas·
Ferralem : uibro pugionem·
cuius pitheum assiles : macerat rostrum cidones·
†ob (ob hoc) cunctos : lastro in agonem coęuos·
Hæc compta : dictaminum fulget sparsio
†ut nullos : uitioso aggere glomerat logos·
ac sospitem : lecto libramine artat uigorem·
Nam æquali : plasmamine
mellifluam : populat ausonici faminis per guttura spargi-
nem·
uelut innumera apium concauis : discurrunt examina aluea-
riis
Melchillenta : que sorbillant fluenta·
Ac solitos (? solidos) : stemicant rostris fauos·
Hic comptus : arcatorum exomicat coetus·
cui dudum per lapsa : temporum stadia
parem : non creuimus phalangem·
Nec futura : temporalis globi per pagula
equiperatam : fulgidi rumoris speculabimur cateruam·
sed presto horrendus : asstat chelidrus·
qui talem : uipereo ictu sauciabit turbam·

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30 uersutilem *gl.* (above the u) uel a. 32 iduma *gl.* i. manu. 34 uibro pugionem *gl.* uel ui propugione. 40 After mellifluam the MS. reads populas· Ausonica faminis per guttura spargine. 41 sq. MS. discurrunt exanima apiastris Mel chillentaque sorbillant fluenta alueariis. The last word is evidently out of place: I think apiastris is a gloss which has ousted it.

nisi uasti : exigerint rectorem poli·
Qui florigerum : agmen
52b reguloso : soluerit discrimine·
¶Nouello : temporei globaminis *cyclo [fol. 2
hispericum : arripere tonui sceptrum
55 ob hoc rudem : stemico logum·
ac exiguus : serpit per ora riuus·
Quod si amplo : temporalis æui stadio
ausonica : me alligasset catena·
sonoreus : faminis per guttura populare haustus·
60 ac inmensus : urbani tenoris manasset faucibus tollus·
¶Quod propriferum : plasmas orgium?
Utrum alma : scindis securibus robora·
Utico quadrigona densis : stemicares oratoria tabulatis·
An flamigero : coctas obrizum clibano·
65 auriferas solidis : cudere lunulas marthellis·
Seu tinolam tensis : suscitas odam chordis?
Forte concauas sonoreis : proflas cicutas armoniis·
†Sed non intelligibili : mentis acumine prestulor·
quod lanigerosas : odorosa obseruas per pascua bidentium
turmas·
70 †Cui (qui) obessa : arcatorum assiduo tramite sectaris concilia·
Ac cicniam gemellis : bailas curuanam scapulis·
rutulantem alboreis : artas calamide (calamidem) madiadis·
Pexam : que carneis tolibus amplecteris caminam (camisiam?)·
Nec sophica : ingenioso acumine abscultas mysteria·
75 Sed doctoreas : effeto conamine comitaris historum turmas·
Hinc mirificum : tibi ingenioso libramine palo consultum·
Proprigenum : natalis fundi irruere solum·
Ut agrica : robusto gestu plasmaueris orgia·
Nam pantia *ruptis : astant septa termopilis [fol. 2b
80 pubescentes pecorea : depascunt segetes agmina·
Ueternas mesta genitrix lacrimosis : irrigat genas guttis·
Nam infantilis : mumurat inuagitus·

Ac florigera : resonat clangore per arua·
Externum : proprifera editrix abucat marem·
Placoreasque blandis : concelebrat nuptias thalamis·
hęc pantia natalem : te stigant orgia adire limitem·
¶Ceu montosus scropias : tranat tollus· per macides
frondeos fluctiuaga : eradicat hornos deuoratio·
Inormia : euoluit mormore crepita·
Limosam fluminio : mactat crepidinem alueo·
Concretas : euellit uortice glarias·
pari ausonicum : exubero pululamine fluuium·
Ueluti rosea ęstiui laris ueternas : cremat †piram (pira) rubigine amarcas·
ac aruca (?arunca) fauellosis : minorat robora tumulis·
Ciboneus torridum : spirat clibanus ructum·
flangosas : flectit per laquearia flammas·
ęquali doctoreas : torreo feruore cateruas·
Ceu truculentus pecorea : terret bouencus armenta
saginatum stricta : mactet iuuencum ligituria
horribilem uisceria : complet ingluuiem aruina·
sanguineum : trucido hiatu sorbellat fluentum·
pari erumnosos : perturbo pauore historum †logosa·
Quatinus *uitreum tetigeris patula : poli samum cuba· [fol. 3
Gemella : prębibui alboris astra
†septemplicis olimpi lustrauerint boreales limites·
Sabulosas litorei : calculaueris micas planeti·
Tithicum tellato : uixerit seminarium in temino
mundanique uiuidum : censuerint coloni ponti spiraculum·
Haud hispericum : propinabis auido gutture tollum·
Inquantum eosus : ab occiduo limite distat articus
†tineus (?titaneus) sidereis : ampliori rutilo precellit· arotus tedis
sonoreusque certantium : frangor militum
mellisono : antecedit apium strepitu·

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99 above ligituria is written in a more recent hand what seems to be [ł aria, i.e. uel -aria. 105 lustrauer*unt* MS. 107 temino with r written above before m.

ac furibundus teneram : superat ursus bidentem·
Intantum †nostri (nostra) : loquelosi tenoris segregantur altrinsecus numina·

BIS senos : exploro uechros
qui ausonicam : lacerant palatham
ex his gemella : astant facinora·
quę uerbalem : sauciant uipereo tactu struem·
Alterum barbarico auctu loquelarem : inficit tramitem·
ac gemello : stabilitat modello·
Quaterna : que nectit specimina·
Inclitos : litteraturæ addit assiduę apices·
statutum toxico : rapit scriptum dampno·
Litterales urbanę : mouet caracteres facundię·
stabilem : picturę uenenoso obice transmutat tenorem·
Alius clarifero : *ortus est uechrus solo· [fol. 3b
Quo hispericum : reguloso ictu uiolatur euloigium·
sensibiles : partiminum corrodit domescas·
Cętera : notantur piacula·
quę italicum : lecti faminis sauciant obrizum·
Quod ex his propiferum : loquelosi tenoris in hac assertione affigis facinus·

INCIPIT LEX DIEI.

TITANEUS olimphium : inflamat arotus tabulatum·
thalasicum : illustrat uapore flustrum;
†flammiuomo secat polum corusco supernum·
Almi : scandit camaram firmamenti·
Alboreum febeus : suffocat mene proritus·

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115 numina begins a line in the MS. The rest of the line is blank. 120 actu with u written above between a and c, and mark of omission (,) below. 125 caracteres *gl.* uel carectes. 128 uiolatur *gl.* uel s (above the r).

Cibonea : pliadum non exhomicant fulgora·
Merseum solifluus : eruit neuum †tractus (tactus)·
Densos phetoneum : extricat sudos incendium·
Roscida : aret rubigine stillicidia·
Nec oliuatus frondea : oliuat nimbus robora·
Fęnosas : diuiduat imber uuas·
Micras uricomus : apricat lacunas rogus
mundanum : que torret iubar girum·
Aligera placoreum : reboat curia concentum·
Tinulas patulis : mormurant armonias rostris·
Concauos : aurium refoculant mulcedine cliuos·
Frondicomas auitica : orbat latebras turma·
Capaneas : aculeant gleuas·
Uermia : sorbellant picis frusta·
Oleda : pungunt stercolinia·
fameas esciferis : replent uesiculas *sucis. [fol. 4
Pecoreus uasta : lustrat coetus pascua·
Calastreas : meant calcibus pessas·
Campanea uariis : serunt predia conciliis·
Interna glaucis : saturant exta serpellis·
Holerosa : sennosis motibus ruminant pabula·
Insontes : diuiduant ouilia ides·
†arboreas pontes pedestri tramite tranant
Fęnosos lanigeræ : intrant †agnos (agros) caterue
Herbosas : carpunt dentibus uuas·
Hirsutus : suum deseruit gurgitia coetus·
Terrestres : suffodiunt rostris sablones
Stabiles : filicum sorbent radices·
Holerosum : que gustant sucum·
Tabulosa : flagrantes ęssuum orbant sonipedes stabula·
Atritas : frangosis motibus meant arrigas·
Ferreos : que soluunt sessores cruribus sigellos·
Concauos : sennosis motibus replent toraces·
Amens : ferinę prolis cohors
almos : calcat epimnos·

158 pabula *gl.* uel p (over the b).

Asperrimum : inuoluunt gressibus ruscum·
Gibrosos petulco : prospectant uernaculos scroplo·
Inhormes spumaticum : uerrunt delphines pontum·
Salsas apertis : sorbellant paulas gutturum claustris·
Squameos : que uorant gurgustos·
Pantes solitum : elaborant agrestes orgium·
Cæteri tellatas strictis : plasmant fossas trullis·
Spinosis : densant septa prunis·
Lapidias : saxea mole glomerant macereas·
Alteri multigenas : *pecorum agitant in pascua turmas· [fol. 4b
Sonoreas : que reboant uchas·
Truculentos (-o ?) agrico (-os ?) : mugitu perturbant melodios·
Innumerę : frondicomum crebro tramite adeunt saltum turmę·
Alma : que cudunt framis robora·
Erutas : securibus torquent astellas·
Edictasque strictis : scindunt hornos arietum machinis·
Refertaque robustis : ansportant plaustra iugis·
Hic sonoreus soporeis : nos excitat tumultus expergesci thalamis·
Uestiles corporeis : colligere strues mediadis·
Hinc molliformes : artate tolibus trabias·
Alboreas rudi bisso pelliceis : stipate camisas baltheis·
Argentea (-as) fuluis : figite lunulas stolis·
Blanda : euoluite motatoria·
Molles : que lanigero amplexu aptate tapetes·
Sophicam : stemicata (-ate) coloniam·
Ac litterales : speculamini apices·
†Nonnulli (? Nam nulla) : cerimonicat arcatori trophea·
Si salubrem pectoreo : carperit soporem claustro·
Ni rutilante : phoebei orientis ardore
somniosum : euellerit palpebris oblectamentum·
Tritam : que aptauerit lumbis stragulam·

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183 reboant with o written by later hand above e. 188 ōrnos. 192 Stowasser refers the gloss virg. nec mihi cum teucris ullum post eruta bellum written here in the text to erutas in line 187. 196 tapetes *gl.* uel c (over the first t).

lectoralem : cudere industriam·
¶ Ut quid nos tonitruoso : sermonum obruis * clangore· [fol. 5
Et internas : loqueloso tumore perturbas aurium cauernas·
Totum namque nocturni ligonis lectriceis : censuimus stadium excubiis.
Uos soporeo : oblectastis pernas tabe·
Ob hoc nunc somnolentus : nos stigat tactus·
Quidam de hoc doctoreo congelamine spumantem : adeat mancipator laticem·
Ut uitreum scaloreis : propinauerit fluentum idumis·
Nocturna (-am) fontana : tergere luem unda·
Stornos concauis : soluite †factos (fastos) archimis·
Ac sophicam : auscultate industriam·
Mormoreus : suscitetur in æthra plausus,
Uerbalis : que roboat clangor·
Si unita cunctus : steterit in aula coetus·
Ob hoc talem : segregate cohortem·
Hinc cęteri apricas : adeant casas·
Alteri frondosa : lustrant subnemora·
Alii in hoc amplo : stabilitent tugurio·

Febeos supernum : secat arotus poli centrum·
medium : que diei appropinquat spatium.
†Hinc fame flagranti aestuat pectus.
Ob hoc continua : uisitemus territoria·
Ut mellitum : cerimonicauerint flagrantibus pabulum·
Quis gnarus decoream : ducet per triuia cateruam?
¶ Has clandistinas : frequenter lustraui termopilas. [fol. 5ᵇ
Ac remota : huius artici penetraui predia·
Uenustos : que exploro acculas·
Qui uagos : arcatorum pascunt choros·
Stricto : densate tramitem colligio·
Ageas astrifero : statuite infolas sulco·
Ne pitheis truces : macerauerint mediada spiculis crudeles·

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221 tugurio *gl.* uel o (over the second u).

Non (?nam) talia uiperei : obuallant triuia latrunculi·
Multigenas degestis : spoliant uiatorum turmas inspillis·
Collectas : que rapiunt predas·
Armigera : trucidant ensibus agmina·
Ob hoc stricto discriminosas : irruamus cuneo per pesas·
Aspera : calcamus gressibus predia·
Quę saxeas : torrida mole glomerant statuas·
Spinosas : que parturiunt rumices·
Hęc florigena (?florigera) : exomicant arua·
Quę porporeas : glomerant scaltas·
Nec lapidea : artant crepita·
Sed glaucicomas : herbarum copulant uuas·
Caninus urbana : murmurat sonitus inter nemora·
Forte externus : adheret moenibus latrunculus·
Aut lustrantis : concipiunt auribus strepitum agminis·
Sonoreum gemellę : suscitant barritum alapę·
Ut ouans uagantem : flectit mansorius deuersorio cohortem·
Adunca †strictim (strictum) : trahite claui sigullum·
Hæc *concaua scopatum : amplectitur aula tolum· [fol. 6
Quod bituleis : tergitur assidue faciculis·
Nec ulla : glomerat ciscilia·
Hoc coenosum : ætræ astat tolum·
Quod concretas : sordium arictat micas·
nec frondeę degestum : elimant scopę uestibulum·
Aquoso stabilem : implete idore luterem·
Squaloreasque fluctiuagis : lauate basses fluentis·
Ac limosas : uitreo licumine tergite plantas·
†Arboreas (alboreas) : figite in pariete curuanas·
Liniaremque comptis : statuite tramitem archinis (archimis?)·
Ut amplum : censuerint agrestibus spectaculum·
Pelliceis : cluite sessa pratis·
Roseum : laricomi torriminis alite in aremulo clibanum·
Minutas : aprici griminis glomerate astellas·

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254 betuleis with i written above first e, and u above i: faciculus with i written above second u. 260 bases with s written above first s. 267 graminis with i written above a.

ut flammiuomum : †eructauit (-uerit) incendium·
Caloreum : librauerit tactum·
Algidum : eruerit focum·
Quis tales : poscet possores (possessores?)·
ut melchilentum : concesserint opiminium·
†Non (nam) ausonica : me subligat catena·
Ob hoc scottigenum : haud cripitundo eulogium·
Sed furibundos : perculam amite amiclios·
Uenusti : excusant aculę
parcas : amplecti sub numine alimonias·
Hęc concessa acutis : findite edulia framis·
Ac arboreas ęscifero : *onerate mensas aceruo· [fol. 6b
Doctoreum quaternis : segregate chorum rithmis·
Aquatico : lauate idumas nitro·
Ut lotę : innotescant cubę·
Ageum ęsciferas : roboate †contentum (concentum) in copias·
Ut salubrem : propinauerit in precordiis suxum·
Arunca : flammigenis crinibus calificate edulia·
Ut dulciorem : irrigauerint faucibus saborem·
Micas fragmentorum concauis : recondite canistris·
†Amum (?almum) : herum †posci (?posco) poli:
ne ciboneum : cociti irruerit (-int) acculæ follum·
Sed supernum : septemplicis poli aderint samum·
Qui dulciferos : cibaminum concessere aceruos·
Quislibet comptam : exactor poscet editricem·
ut salsas : lixæ tripudiauerit per cinerem lithias·
Ut crispantes salsugena : spumauerint trices paula·
Statutum : adeamus oppidum·
ubi densum : conclientibus fiximus placitum·
†Quę (qui) dulciora : sorbuistis solamina·
Farriosas : sennosis motibus corrosimus crustellas·
Quibus lita scottigeni : pululauit conditura olei·

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274 euloium with g written above i and a comma below. 280 doctore ñ. 281 Aquatiq, q erased and co written above. 287 Nicas *gl.* uel m (over the n). fragm*en*torum, agm̄ *in rasura.* 289 accolæ with u written above and a point under the o. 299 scotigeni with t written above between o and t.

Carniferas : pressis dentibus ruminauimus pernas·
Lacteus : populauit haustus·
quamuis gaudifluam : bibulo ore gustauimus celiam·

TITANEUS occiduum : rutilat arotus pontum· [fol. 7
Roseos imam : curuat radios sub speram·
Lynaticum uasto : exhomicat sidus polo·
†Fulgoria pliadum uariant specula horanum·
Nocturnus : grauat serpella nimbus·
Arboreas : oliuat uapor ribas
tetraque mundanum : obumbrat mersa girum·
Incalculate : pecodum turmę
calastreas : meant argeas·
Septa : que irriunt bouella·
Quadrigonas : idium concilia scandunt aulas·
Atritas hirti : lustrant suistas porci·
Ferreos : sonipedum fulcris nectunt aurigę sigillos·
Innumerę : agrestium turmę
solitum : laborandi eruunt de curibus nexum·
Ac solitis : aprici tegminis quiescunt in aulis
Ob hoc alma : ciuilis globi adeamus moenia·
Aptam benignis : poscere filoxinia (-am) colonis·
Sonoreo : instigate editum barrito·
Ut hunc †docterum (-oreum?): colligerit diuersorio coetum·
Statuta pelliceis : †statuite sedilia pratis·
Torridum : alite †grimite (grimine) caminum·
Rutilantem : que accendite foco lampadem·
Arboreo uitreum : *propinate olipo †fructum (fluctum)· [fol. 7b
Spalorea : que lauate fulcimina·
Mersium solito : diuidite mancipatum colligio·
Cæteri arboream : concito flexu irruant collem·

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305 exomicat. 322 perhaps doctorum with an e written above (=doctoreum) was misread as docterum. 322 'it diuersorio co *in rasura.*' 325 que added above the line. 328 diuite with di added above after second i and a comma (,) below.

Strictis : que debęlant grimina loris·
Alteri aquosum : adeant olimpum·
Refertam : que deuehant scapulis hidriam·
Alii caneas (carneas?) : cocant eno pernas·
Ac farreosas : plasnent rotas·
Statutas : cibaminum findite framis strues·
Ligneas ęscifera : onerate tabulas copia·
Melchillentaque pexis (plexis?) : glomerate fragmina fiscillis·
Interimis : concaui pectoris opto latebris·
Uti honorificam : protelauerint acculę mansiam
qui melchilenta : largiti sunt opimina·
qui dulciferos : cibaminum concessere aceruos· [= 291]
Tinctas : conditura accendite clibano tedas·
Ac lectoralem : scrutamini fastis industriam·
Soporiferam : artant palpebrę grauidinem·
Ob hoc blanda pecoreis : uelate cubilia pratis·
Rudes : que serite motatoris tapetes·
Molliferos assilibus : plicate puluellos gigris·
Carboneas cinereo : tegite strumas tumulo·
Ne attigua : succenderint ciscilia·
Amplo : que arserint pirici fornacis incendio·
Stricta quadratum : cludite regia hostium·
Ne atroces : eruperint *predones· [fol. 8
Clandistinas : rapere furtim gazas·
Cęteri lectoralem : mentis acumine ascultent sophiam·
Alteri somniosum : abucent pernis fotum·
Alii nocturnas : librent excubias·
Quatinus roseus : phoebei orientis rutilauerit proritus·

[De caelo.]

DE hoc amplo : olimpi firmamento
loquelosas : depromam lento murmure strues·
Hæc polica : assili situ plasmata est spera·

340 melchillenta with dots above and below the l which follows i. opimina *in rasura.* 345 'branda with r erased and l written above the erasure' (Stowasser). 357 rutilauerit with e (? for o) written above first u.

quę umbriferos : uago tegmine stipat sudos·
Ignicoma : que uasta mole amplectitur astra·
Gemellos : torridi alboris pastricat arotos·
Titaneus diurnas : rutilat orion metas·
Pallida merseum : illustrat gansia promerium·
Quinos uitreus : artat baltheos horanus·
Cęterę caloreum : artant zonę fotum·
Mundana : que coctant rubigine climata·
Alterę algidum : spirant ructum·
Niuiam : que euoluunt sparginem·
Gelidas : horrendo flauore spargunt brumas·
Procellosum : proflant turbine motum
multiformis solifluis : pretenui nubium uapore
stemicatur arcus radiis·
Uolubilem policus : se torquet in uertiginem girus·
Stabilem : discurrunt cardines erga axem·
Angelicas olimpius : suffulcit cateruas thronus·
Eximia (-am) glauco : *arctat camaram neuo· [fol. 8b
†Septemplicem horani : asserunt cyclum phisici
Innumera : cęli cacuminis astant stemata·
†Quę temporeo propiamine explicare non famulor·

Incipit de mari.

DE hoc amplo : anfitridis lucumine
loquelosum : cudere nitor tornum·
Hoc spumans mundanas : obuallat pelagus oras·
Terrestres : anniosis fluctibus cudit margines·
Saxeas : undosis molibus irruit auionias·
Infimas : bomboso †nortice (uortice) miscet glarias·
Astrifero : spargit spumas sulco·
sonoreis : frequenter quatitur flabris·
Ac garrula : fatigat nothus flustra·
Tithica ętherium : irrigant †stillidia (stillicidia) girum·

366 horanus *gl.* cęlum. 370 euoluunt with a written above last u, and a dot below.

Calastrea glaucicomus : uerberat competa pontus·
Periclitantes : mactat naufragio puppes·
Alias serenum : compaginat tithis situm·
Nec horrida : tempestiui murmuris proflat susperia·
Sed garrulę tranquello : tabescunt undæ fomento·
Gemellum neptunius : collocat ritum fluctus·
Protinus spumaticam : pollet in littora adsisam·
Refluamque prisco : plicat recessam utero·
Geminum solita : flectit in orgium discurrimina·
Afroniosa luteum : uelicat mallina teminum·
Marginosas : tranat pullulamine metas·
Uasta : que tumente dodrante inundat freta·
*Arboreos tellata : flectit hornos in arua· [fol. 9
Assiduas littoreum : glomerat algas in sinum·
Patulas : eruit a cautibus marmas (marinas)·
Illitas : punicum euellit conchas·
Belbicinas multiformi genimine harenosum: euoluit effigies ad portum·
Fluctiuagaque scropheas : uacillant ęquora in termopilas·
Ac spumaticum : fremet tumore bromum·
Interdum tumentem : pastrica[t] enerius lidonem·
Nec solita marginosi : tramat (tranat) limina fundi·
Rostratas : toruis fluctibus fulcit carinas·
Roboreas undisono : baelat rates fluastro·
Inmensas : que marmoreo gurgite gestat scaphas·
Ac ingentes talisicum : nauigant liburnę gremium·
Delficinum : glaucis sub fluctibus ludicat seminarium·
Inormia uastum : litigant coetia per itnum·
Erumnosos : ruminant gurgustos·
Uitreum : que sugillant faucibus salum·
Ac tornos : guttoricant piscellos·
Neptunia spameis : uerrunt cerula gigris·
Salsugenum : gustantibus infestat pelagi unda saporem·

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407 ārenosum. 408 int*er* inopilas. 411 marginosi (with a above second i) tramat limine (with a above e and dot below). 418 gurgustos *gl.* pisces. 421 spumeis (with a above u) : e erased before uerr*unt*.

Si pantes : mundani orbis acculæ
internum : æquoris spectarent uterum
repentina mortiferum : irruerent uoragine claustrum·

De igne.

HIC roseus : laricomi torriminis crepitat rogus
qui torridum : proflat ardore furiu[m]·
*Flammeas : plicat rubigine spathas· [fol. 9b
Flexosos flammeo : torret ramos incendio·
Assida : inuadit fomite sarmenta·
Fumantem rapida : euomit uaporem pira·
Cineream : spargit ęstibus fauillam·
Innumera ciboneus : plasmat seruitia æstus·
Protinus farriosas : carboneo fotu assat crustellas·
Cruda concauis : coctat trementia lebetis·
Argenteos : mollificat fornace metallos·
Aurięque rubreo : liquescunt massę in camino·
Pantia uiricomis (uricomis) : calificat licumina fomentis·
Natalem : que flammiuomi laris depromam lento
murmure rigorem·
Duro : iam uiguit silicis in utero·
Ferriale : sollerti nisu torsit inflammator focile·
Aprica scintillosus : exarsit in spungia tactus·
Collectam : que flexit incentor stupam·
Ac micrum : motuo uertigine eructauit scintilla fumum·
Ueternas : in faccem glomerauit astellas·
Inmensaque turgidis : creuit pira flammis·
Umbrifera latebrosis : extricat uelamina tegulis·
Infestaque flammisonis (-nus) : depellit frigora clibanus·
Ac torrida : inuoluit incendia·
†Saltim pantes : truncarent acculę stipites·
uricomo : concremaret facus rictu·

428 'rupigine p altered by first hand to b' (Stowasser). 439 depromam: cf. l. 520 and 359: mumure with r written above after first u. 441 facile with o above a and dot below. 442 spaingia with ai altered by first hand to u. 443 stuppam with dots above and below second p. 451 facus with a altered to o: rictu, i erased and u written above it (Stowasser).

[? De campo.]

HIC floreus : amplo nitore exomicat drimus·
Urbana inmensi : amplectitur moenia globi·
In quibus turrita : multiformi compage astant tuguria·
Ardua campaneus : collogat septa situs· [fol. 10
Maturas : frugifero tegmine parturit segetes·
Odorosa : glomerat uineta·
Quę rapidos (? sapidos) micris : nectunt accinos ramis·
†Spinosis degestum : uerrunt astitiæ predium·
Aquosi luteas : irrigant fluuii uenas·
Erumpantes : †fontanos tumores (fontano tumore) eructat tellus latices·
†Fęnosaque scaltis : pollent predia roseis·
Ac delicatas : copulant homestas·
Ceruleas : que gignit serpellas·
Quę pecoreas : saturant turmas·
Sublimes degestum : ambiunt celles drimum·
Saltosaque extremis : castat robora in aruis·
Incalculata : congellat frondium genimina·
Quę dispares patulis : stipant fruges ramis
holerosa profundę : separant rura foueę·
Quę herbosas glaucis : arictant uuas ansis·
Innumeras pecodum tellatus : pascit cateruas teminus·
Inmensaque terrenum : gestat saxa fundamentum·
Plurifica campaneus : nectit stemicamina fundus·
†Quæ loquelari tramite haud explicare nitor·
ne doctoreas : rhetorum grauauerit uena[s].

De uento.

HIC sonoreus alma : mactat sepherus robora·
Aniosas terrestribus : plicat ilices sulcis·
Turrita robustis : spoliat tugoria flabris·

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458 acinos with c added above c. 467 aruis *gl.* uel oris. 470 foueę *gl.* uel i (over the first e). 472 pecodu*m*, eco *in rasura.*

superna : cacuminum frictat laquearia·
Tithica : flectit telluri cerula·
Ac marinas : exaltat in astra spumas·
Claucicomantem : fatigat auster *tithonem· [fol. 10b
Bis senos : phisici †et ferunt (ecferunt) zephiros·
Et quaternos : ibi explorant euros·
Quis alterni : inherent crepitu nothi·
Et uelut subiectas : opacant alas·
Mundanum : uasto æthere proflant in follum·
Trina mormoreus : pastricat trophea nothus·
Quod spumaticum : rapuit tolo diluuium·
Pollentem : que tonuit rapere dodrantem·
Ac corporeas : perculit tactu effigies·
Nec sibilans : intueri queat procela·
Altus : que poli rector
mormorantibus degesti : de pennis euri
†gibrorum (gibrosum) : reanime (? reamine) censebit logum

De plurimis

HÆC egregia floreis : fulget caterua pompis·
quę fuluas : congelat extrinsecus stragulas·
Ac uestiles : multigeno ligone nectunt strues·
Cæteri purpureas : acrictant blemmos·
Alii cicinias : castant mediadis stolas·
Alteri iacinthinas corporeis : stipant trabias pernis·
plurifici stornos : carnali compage globant amictus·
Ostreas : pastricant armellosas·
Giluas : uerticibus alunt mitras·
Crisposos : que sedant cincinnos·
Ac libosas : copulant tricarias·
Nitentes : ceruicibus gestant curuanas·
Innumeri quadrigonas : captant scutilibus peltas·

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493 procella with dots above and below first l. 495 mormor*ntibus '(o or e erased and a written above)' (Stowasser). 502 trabias *gl.* uestes regales.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE LIBRARY

Ferriales : uibrant idumis pugiones·
Ac altera : glomerant plasmamina·
†quę temporali propiamine non exprimo·

De taberna [fol. 11

HÆC alborea (? arborea) : exomicat taberna
quę spissas : breuiusculo tegmine artat setas·
Quadrigono degestum : sutum est figmento archimium·
Unitam superna : amplectitur ianuam ora·
†Quę stricto : asilibus palligonis rotis cluditur operculo·
Ac bis senis : alligatur adeo restibus·
Flexa : que acatorum (arcatorum) ceruicibus uehitur sarcina·
huius inditum : depromam curuanę ductum·
Saginatas : pecodis dudum tegebat pernas·
Hirtum : que acuto framine decoriauit carnifex corium·
Densa : que tensum est parieti inter uimina·
Ac igneo : aruit fumo·
Obansque edictum : lacerauit opifex archimium·
Astrictis corialem : pastricauit corregiis tegulam·
Bis binos : plasmauit angulos·
Lectoque pellicium : gestamine perfecit armarium·
Cætera : non explico famine stemata·
Ne doctoreis : suscitauero fastidium castris·

De tabula

HÆC arborea lectis : plasmata est tabula fomentis·
Quę ex altero climate cęream : copulat lituram·
Defidas : lignifero intercessu nectit colomellas·
In quis compta : lusit cellatura·
Aliud iam latus arboreum : maiusculo ductu stipat situm·
Uaria : stemicatus pictura·

---

517 paligonis with l written above after a: rotis a gloss (Stowasser). 520 hĩ (HMB). 534 celat*ura* with second l above. 536 uuria with second u altered to a.

ac comptas : †oras artat (artat oras).
hęc olim frondea glaucicomi : creuit inter robora fundi·
Ferrialique *crescentem : amputauit opifex securi [fol. 11b
stipitem·
Quadrigonum ligneo : dolauit incrementum neruo·
Micram : eruit ascia margeriam·
Ornatam : que perfecit tabulam·
Quę dexterali : historum gestatur iduma·
Ac sophica cęreis : glomerat misteria planetis·
Nunc loquelarem : celeri flexu retraho tramitem·
Ne ingeniosas : rhetorum grauauero domescas·

De oratorio.

HOC arboreum candelatis : plasmatum est oratorium tabulis·
Gemellis conserta : biiuguis artat latera
quadrigona edicti : stabilitant fundamenta templi·
Quis densum : globoso munimine creuit tabulatum·
Supernam : compaginat camaram·
Quadrigona comptis : plextra sunt sita tectis·
Ageam : copulat in gremio aram·
Cui collectam : cerimonicant uates missam·
Unitum : ab occiduo limite amplectitur ostium·
quod arborea : strictis fotis cluditur regia·
Extensum tabulosa : stipat porticum collectura·
Quaternas : summo nectit pinnas·
Innumera : congellat plasmamina·
quę non loqueloso : explicare famulor turno·

De oratione.

SUPERNUM uasti : posco herum poli·
qui mundanam : almo numine condidit molem·
Tithico terrestrem : obuallat limbo crepidinem·
Humanos lecto : restaurat uernaculos incremento·

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545 rethraho with ˥ above first h. 558 summo *gl.* uel a (over the o).

Glacicomas : folicia strue tegit amarcas·
Florigeros : alit *de tellure culmos· [fol. 12
Almi : gibrarum turmis collocat premia throni·
Mihi ęstiuum : nauiganti fretum
robustam : concede puppim·
Ut furibunda : euadam discrimina·

De gesta re.

LAPSIS : olim annosę uoraginis stadiis
rutilante : foebei orientis aurora
quidam †furifundus (furibundus) : armatorum latrunculus
externas : inimicosę telluris adiit metas·
Tum glaucicomantes : cellium concito tramite lustrantes inter iubas
setigerum : porcine indolis notat (-ant) inter nemora coetum·
Hinc quidam robustus : ferali dolone tyrannus
hirta crassi : terebrauit latera apri·
Iamque roscidum : purporeo cruore cadauer
lato : sollerti tractu torsit ceruici·
Uastam : que mancipatores trucidant spathis amarcam·
Ac ferreo : cudunt silicem metallo·
Apricis : que stemicant rogum sarmentis·
Flammiuomusque laris frondeam : fumigat clibanus siluam·
Hinc quadrigona : inserta ueribus statuitur graticula·
Setosasque roseis : torrent toles flammeis·
Ac arboreis crudas : insuunt sudibus pernas·
Ostrea : sanguinei licuminis decidunt inter faces stillicidia·
Assata : que carnei ponderis gustant armatores frusta.
suillem : sorbent faucibus pastum·
Hinc progeni : istius telluris acculę
extremas : natalis soli obuellabant assidue oras·

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565 dedit with tegit written above it. 570b De gesta re: de ge *in rasura* by the first hand (Stowasser). 573 q MS.: latruculus with n above and mark of omission below. 577 tyrannis with u above i and a dot below. 585 graticula with c above g (later hand). 592 obuellabant *gl.* uel a (above the e).

Ne inimicale paternis : polleret *discrimen sulcis· [fol. 12b
Iamque solitis : finalis globi lustrantes anfractibus
595 edictum siluestrea : prospectant latrunculum inter robora.
Tum frondens : irruente caterua frangoricat saltus·
Ac proteruus : clamat ilico coetus
†quod ex crudeli strage non euaderent de agmine superstites.
†nusquam (? priusquam) atroces : alitum ueherent in æthera ungues·
600 Hinc strictam furibundi : densant aciem tyranni·
Ac armifera : †ferant (ferunt) incidones rostra·
Alboreum (? arboreum) aereo : spargitur chimentum sulco·
Truces : reciproco libramine penetrant dolones·
Degestaque †carneis (-eas) : terebrant spicula toles·
605 Ac carnifera porporei : serpunt per latera riui·
Inormes : ruunt in obello gigantes·
Ac assiles : soluunt ensibus gigras·
Dum toxicus irruentem : certandi robore frangit latrunculus phalangem·
Mortifera : spoliant uestium strue cadauera·
610 Horrendo : que iubilant crudeles tumultu.
Hinc reduci tramite paternum : remeantes in solum
fabulosam : exprimunt accolę soriam·

HISPERICA : FINIUNT FAMINA.
AMHN.

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593 paternis, i altered from a. 606 inormes, in the photograph there seems to be something wrong with the o; perhaps originally inurmes (HMB). 612 soriam, ? cf. D 141.

B. ECHTERNACH TEXT.

* * * *

quatiauit carbasa plausus; [fol. 1
humana litigosus : qua[sat? genimina flauor;
Phitia : prolant inter tirannos deu[ortia?
Grandes : que serunt strages;
†Spipata (stipata) truces : subuertun[t re]gimina archontes;
Hinc cunctis : decrescunt cibaria [co]lonis.
Et micra lugubres : astant edulia inter soboles;
L[icet] tali lecto : archatorum concilio
inclitum : crebo famine inu[ito] equium.
Qui egregium : lectoralis pompæ irruet circium;
Ut [ ]rica : †certanti (certatim) plasmauerit tropea;
Nam robosto : arm[a]ti cantaminis ambior uallo;
protinus ferream : concito trac[tu] euagino spadam;
Que corporeas †uipero (uipereo) : trucidat compagi[nes]
enulio·
Pallentemque carneis : arto cidonem lumbis·
†Madi[anis] qui †stipata (stipatas) : stricto rubore nectit
tubulas;
ferialem : r[egu]losi acuminis quasso pugionem;
Quę almas : toxico ic[tu] terrebrat effigies;
Acuenenosa : infestat tolibus ulce[ra
trinos : belligeraui inauello anthletas;
Rudem : extimp[ ] multaui militonem;

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16 madi[anis]: this or lumbis in l. 15 is probably a gloss. Cf. A 203 with B 26. 20 Nam may have begun the line.

Strennuum bellicioso : prostraui co[euum] orgio·
Actruces : certare tonui ciclopes;
Quirobust[io]rem : mallicant inacie litem;
25 [35] Hæc flori[g]era : superni alboris exomicat turma;
Quæ comptas : aric[ta]t madianis stragulas;
Etaurea : glomerat stemata;
[..]datos : gigrarum uerticibus alit crines;
Clarifera hic de[c]oreus : ardet pompa coetus;
30 [40] Hinc eximium olimpei : poscant [h]erum troni
uti aptum : flectere censuerint suffragium·
[N]am presto roboreum : proflat ursus furium
qui hanc fulgelntem : sorbere flagrat phalangem;
Et seua trementi : librat ulcera coorti;
35 [45] Nisi almam : poli rector concesserit tutelam·
¶[Q]ui hoc decoreum : celeri basium flexu †concilium obseruas (obseruas concilium);
ac mi[as] : multigeno nitore nectis uestium strues
[48] inmensum grandeuo : proflas fastum collegio;
[25] Mirificum : loquelosi clang[o]ris iudis forcipe tornum;
40 [26] quod sospitem : compti faminis arta[t t]enorem.
Nec ulla : foedo aggere resonat piacula
Ue[n *t]osumque tinulo : fascinas plausum concentu [fol. 1b
Ac flabilem : cras[o] exsuperas canorem;
Quo doctoreas : epularis multitudine [do]mescas.
45 [31] Sed lucifera amplam : haud ceremonicat sonorum [s]presio pompam;
Dum externum : rumorosi archatoris plas[m]as crasali follamine potitum;
Quod nulla : tibi opiculat tro[p]ea;
[34] Dum non solitam : fandi stemicas plasmaturam;
49 Ob hoc egregium : †rotulanti crepitundo consultum †luson;
50 Ut fulgescente (-tem) : huius congelaminis diuiduauerit tramitem;

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22 stennuum with r above and comma (,) below. 25 turina. 42 ue[nen]osum Bradshaw. 43 fabilem with l above a. 44 epularis : *qu.* emularis. 49 rotulanti probably a gloss on fulgescente in the next line, as luson on tramitem.

Natalem : concito gressu inruerit limitem·
†Ut uesti gricea solido nex malli[cau]erit [

* * * *

[*About* 200 *lines are missing here.*]

†obumbrant cicneas; [fol. 2
Densas : figite curuanas inter uiminas.
Utliniarem : alborei uaporis astauerint in pariete callem;
Repentinum : agrestibus colonis incitauerit spectaculum;
Stantia pelliceis : uelate reclinatoria tegulis
et lasus : †flexus (flexis) tolibus consedat corus;
Scindillosum asidis : nutrite clibanum griminum astellis
apricam : collegite facem;
Ut ignicoma : spirauerit estu incendia;
furuam : caliginis extricauerit deaula nubem;
†Algida salgideas : carboneo tactu calicauerit pernas;
solertem : dehoc docibili agmine segregate exactorem;
Qui tales : †posseet (poscet) lecto famine possessores
ut melchilenta : largo fauore concesserint edulia;
Nam strictus : romani tenoris me septricat nexus·
Nec scotigenum : aperto forcipe pompo seriem;
Sed capta : arborei stibitis claua
†caminum (caninum) : demicabo tumultum;
Uenusti : huius castelli †marmoreo (mormoreo) clangore excusant iccolę·
Namuagis : assiduo impetu grauantur coloni tormis·
Licet tamen ex[i]guam : cumuernia largientur epulam·
Concessos : solaminum diuidite aceruos·
et bis bino : dirimitte †cum (corum) rithmo;
Honeratas : dabisula congerie opiculate agmini *tabulas; [fol. 2b
Sapidam heroico : sanctificate esuram concentu;

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51 *con*cito : Zimmer reads cito, 'the abbreviation for con having a point below it in the manuscript.' But *qu.* 52 ti gricea may be a corruption of agrica : solido corresponds to robusto in the A-text l. 78. 55 *qu.* artauerint. 56 *qu.* indicauerint. 59 Scildillosum with a point under the l and n written above : clibanum ; in MS.

Ut salubrem : effunderit in †predia (precordia) dulcedinem·
Priscum ualido·: calificate essum clibano·
Utaruncum flamigera : extricauerint uaporem incendia;
Caua : fragminum glomeramine complete canistra;

Ne torridum : acherontis irruant iccolę follum·
Qui melchilentes : dapium largiti sunt copias·
Sed summum : suant politronum;
Ut fuluis : inducti stolis
sancta : steterint inter agmina·
Quis libet egregiam : lento sermonum fluxu exigat editricem;
Utaquifluam cinereo : propinauerit letheam leuitorio;
Quatinus spumanti : salsi licuminis fluctu
crinitas : elixauerit iaras·
Nam squalorea : abumbrat (? obumbrat) gigram tricaria;
†Lixis tamen lota : accuat domescas;
Iuba spisa acutum : restaurat ingeniculum·
Amisos : uisere properemus sodes;
Cum quibus fixum : pacauimus placitum;
Qui sapida : ruminastis edulia;
Asiles : farris mandimus crustellas·
Predulce : dentium flexibus sorbsimus rectamentum
Sorporeas : lactei imbris libauimus tiriacas;

†Salsugenas : occidui anfitritis inflamat titan cerula;
Torridos nocturnam : flectit rutulos sub nube (nubem)
diurnos alternam : arctat lucus in [

* * * *

...ardoris amplectitur orientem; [fol. 3
Altero diurnum : rutulat aroto promerium;
Aliud merseum : inlucesset sidus umbraculum;
Celatum fulgentes : sternicant uranum pliades

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92 lata with a dot under the first a and o written above. 99 triacas with i written above between t and r, and a dot below. 103 orientem *gl.* i. stellam. 104 aroto *gl.* sido : promerium *gl.* i. spatium. 106 uranum *gl.* cælum.

geminos : que fulmineo candore congelat tiriones;
Torrentes palatum : sternicant boetes olimphum;
Aliæ propriores celiti : currunt mines tabulati;
Alteræ remotiora : secant climata;
Supernum digesta : pastricat coum spera:
Axem conuexam cardinesque tornalitem : trutinat inuertiginem;
Septenos : reciduo fleu mouet globos;
Gemella policus : amplectitur hemisperia situs;
Nubea : tegunt polum †obtestacula (obstacula);
Acuitrea : atro ligone serunt cacumina;
Altum : firmamenti tronum
angelicę : possident cateruæ;
Quæ aureis : superni decoris consedunt cadetris;
Quis purpurea; gemmarum emicant stemata;
Alboreis : induta stolis;
Dilitiatas : discurrunt agmina metas.
Ampla : stemicarum congelat olimpus collegia
que sermocinoso : faminum... = A 380

* * * *

[Ne doctoreę : suscita]uero nausiam choorti = A 561

[De oratione.]

Sublimem : posco rectorem;
Qui olimphiam amplo : gubernat speram potito
terrestrium : frugifero arctamine fundauit solum
quod incalculata frugiferis : gignit pla...*figmentis [fol. 3b
hoderosa : congelat aromata;
Multigenas : animantium instaurat cateruas;
Escifera digestis : ceremonicat oblectamenta turmis;

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107 tiriones *gl.* uiitrio. 108 palatum *gl.* réuélatum : boetes *gl.* i. stellas. 109 mines *gl.* i. fines. 119 cadetris *gl.* cathedris. 125 nausiam *gl.* i. lestnaued. 127 olimphiam with dots above and under the h. 132 digestas with i written above a : ceremonicat *gl.* i. cofert.

Spumosa : †sed adtithis (sedat tithis) flustra;
Actempestiua : reprimit occeani diuortia
(glas) netellatum : procellosis fluctibus operiat tolum
et glaucum mundiano : artauit limbum tolo;
Undisonum : frequenter inflat calubris talasum
turbata : que trement equora;
Interdum garulas : sedatis fotibus †refrenant (refrenat) undas;
Robustas : que uentorum compremit flabras;
Alias clamoreo : nothorum inflat ethera †flamina (flamine);
Alma folliceis : tegit robora uuis;
isrelitica roboreum : induxit agmina per pontum;
preruptus : que tithici mormoris pendebat utroque latere tumulus
pedestrem : stupuerunt marmore callem;
Egipticum : sorbuit pelagus cętum.
Nectoreum : aereę ligino fluit coorti pastum;
flagrantia : patuit dulcedine castra;
Durum : aperuit pollenti latice saxum;
Crebros : que ausit uitreo gurgite riuos
trinos : pio imbrium uapore obseruauit in fornacis estu natos;
Insignem leonino : eruit uatem follo;
seuos : que prohibuit rictus
Ne sacros : pestifero morsu tangerent artus;
Ut tutam uitreas : gubernauerit ratam (ratem) per undas [fol. 4
floreum : que salubri remigio captauero portum;

[De gesta re.]

Quidam olim furibun[dus] : draconei tumoris tirranus
solito : regni non contentus solio
inormem : arcessiuit expeditionem;
Tum arcessitis : undique copiis

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135 glas, which occurs in the manuscript before ne tellatum, was recognized by Bradshaw as a gloss on glaucum in l. 136. 141 notor*um* with h above and a dot below. 150 riuostrinos MS.

superbo : inflatus fastu
contractis : que ad littora alnis
†inserere classem parat;
Hinc robustis : bathmorum flexibus
amplis : lustrantes prata cuneis
rostratas : ansportant ceruicibus cimbas;
Littorea : que calcantes gressibus arua
fragoricantia : trudunt plantis marmorea;
Ac torsis : gigantum tumorem (tumore) inter cerula alnis
statutis : lecto tramitte tunsis
solida : consedunt remiges in transtra;
Tensum : que lintrantiant rudentibus carbasum
tunc frementibus inter fulstra (flustra) remis
†uehitur in altum clasis;
Iam ualidis : nauigantes per ęquoręa (ęquora) tunsis
tremulus : quasat freta nothus
astriferos : salsus imber spargit turbine in sulcos;
fluctiuagis : que motibus
discriminosa : †mactatur (-antur) pupium latera;
Salsa : populaba[t] in proras sentina;
Imis : undarum uallibus
trepidæ : decidebant carinę
crebris : que fulgebat ether scindellis.
Tinsurus : que personabat in pontum clangor
offensos : que †formidabat (-ant) nautę scopulos;
†Latebrosos naufragia tenere putabant *in punices (pumices)
bracha; [fol. 4b
Hinc uitreas : undisoni gurgitis uerrentes pupibus per spumas
trucibus : dehiscit belua facibus (faucibus);
Horrendoque pauidam : sorbuit hiatu classem;
Uastaque nauticeus : consedit †multa (in alta) coetus
Dein ferres (ferreis) duriles : cudentes metallis silices;

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172 rudentibus *gl.* funiou. 173 fulstra; remis, the latter word may represent an adjective belonging to classis. 183 eter*her*, i.e. eter. 190 co&;

Collecta : que aprici fungiminis nepta
torridum : †aunt (alunt) remiges †rotum (rogum)
ac beluicina : carnace molis trucidant frameis frusta;
tunc torrentibus : uiscera flamis
serpentibus : que per crementa aruinæ stillicidiis
roseo : que frementæ (fremente) camino
lacessitis : adeo tolibus
digesta funereum : irruit belua uorotrum.
Iam periclitantes : fameo ardore remiges
delficino : construnt graticulam in utero;
et asato : carniferi ponderis refuculant precordia pastu
tum tremula : undisonæ tithis fulstr[a] (flustra)
inormem : torquebant ad litora beluam
spumantia delficinum : transuehant cerula gigantem;
Littoreos : inormi mole pendebat inter scopulos.
Hac humanis : incutiebat horrorem posteris.
Qui solitum (? insolitum) : uasti gurgitis prospectabant in scropibus munstrum
irruentibus : undique cuntæ telluris accolis
inorme : intueri scropulum
beluicinas : ambutare frameis pernas
ingentes : uehere ceruicibus toles;
Ampla : ansportabant pondera
biternas : que trucidantes securibus costas
*Inprouisum nuditatis crito teg[mi]ne uerticibus [fol. 5
illico prospectant latrunculum;
Et hoc clariferum humana : enituit fabulamentum inter genimina
edicta : que creuit inter soboles fama.

IN BASILIONIS POLI NONOMATE (HONOMATE) FINITUM EST HOC OPUS . SIT . SIC . SAT . Hoc . Hic ELION . EIE . INHO NOMATE.

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192 nepta *gl.* guotan. 193 torridu*m*; Aunt. 206 Littoreos, the second o altered from a (or perhaps u). 208 *forsan* insolitum.

§ 1. Ratio spere pitagore philosophi que apollogius describit utdequacunque re scire uolueris utpote de ęgris qua die ebdomadisque euenerit et quota luna fuerit scire debes addas et nomen ipsius secundum litteras infra scriptas et sic in unum colliges et partires (*corr.* partiris) in trigessima et quicquid remanserit in spreta respities et sic inuenies. et si sursum inueneris uiuet. Et prosperum erit. si infra morietur.

D	xxiii	i	xi	xx	A	iii
C	xxii (?)	ii	xiii	xxii	B	iii
G	vii	iii	xiiii	xxiii	E	xii
H	vi	[iiii]	xvi	xxvi	F	iii
L	xxi	vii	xvii	xxvii	I	xv
M	xxii	viiii	xviiii	x	K	xv
P	xiiii				N	xvi
Q	xxi	v	xv	xxu	O	viiii
T	uiii	vi	xviii	xxuiii	R	xiii (?)
U	v	viii	xxi	xxuiiii	S	viiii
Z	iii	xii	xxiiii	xxx	X	vi
					Y	iii

Ratio spere pitagore. MS. Petersburg lat. Q. 1. 34 (fo. 88), saec. ix (from Corbie), = P. que] quod P. scire] consulere uel scire P. ebdomadisque euenerit et] incurrit et ea die P. addas et] addis P. litteras infra scriptas] infra scripturas P. colliges et partires] colligis et partiris P. spreta] spera P. inueneris] inuenies P. uiuet] uiuit P. erit *etc.*] erit ei si autem infra fuerit morietur P.

In the arithmetical values of the letters there are these differences in P: C = xxvii, D = xxiiii, E = xxv, M = xvi, N = xv, R = xxiii.

In the sphere the lucky numbers are i, ii, iiii, vii, viii, viiii, x, xx, xxii, xxiii: xi, xiii, xiiii, xvi, xvii, xviii, xxvii. The unlucky numbers are v, vi, xii, xxvi, xxix, xxx: iii, xv, xviii, xxi, xxiii, xxv, xxviii. In the upper semicircle are the words De caelo—uita: in the lower, De terra—mors.

§ 2. Dicit galienus in corpore humano quod signa [fol. 5b
sunt mortifera frons rubit supercilia declinantur oculus
sinixte. minuitur nasus sumus albigat mentus cadit. pullus
antecurrit pedes infirgidiscunt. uenter defugit iuuenem ui-
gilantem et senem insompnum.

Urina mane alba prandium rufor prandis rursum candida
optima est. Urina nigra mala pessema est. Urina pura et
nebulosa proximum mortem significat. Urina rubea si alu-
erit fecem non pereclitauit;·

§ 3. Monsaquili paraclitus. Sic leo pastor et hedus;·
Quam patrias succincta faces sodomita libido;·;·;·

§ 4. Sex diebus rem creaturarum deus formauit;
Primo die condidit lucem.
Secundo die firmamentum celi;;;
Tertio die speciem maris et terre;,,
Quarto die sidera;
Quinto die pisces et uolucres;
Sexto die bestias atque iumenta;
Nouissimo ad imaginem suam hominem primum adam fecit;
A principio autem mundi usque addiluuium;
Ani sunt. Duo milia; Ducenti quarai duo
Sol unde nomen accepit Eo quod solus·

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§ 2. *Dicit galienus—pereclitauit.* This passage occurs in the Cambridge manuscript Gg. 5. 35 (fo. 426) with the following variations: in humano corpore quae signa mortifera apparent, rubet, sinister, Nasi summitas, mentum, pulsus, frigescunt, defluit, Iuuenis uigilans. senex dormiens, urina—optima est *om.*, nigra mane pessima, proximam, rubra, habuerit, periclitabitur: then, urina mane alba post prandium rursus candida optima est.

§ 3. *Quam patrias...* Prud. Psych. 42. In the Berne codex 363, a hand of the ? XIth century has written in the top margin of fo. 33b: calisto Virgo pudicia (*i.e.* pudicitia) spacios (*i.e.* speciosis) fulget in armis Quà patrias succincta faces as an illustration of the name Callisto (Serv. ad Verg. Georg. 1. 67).

§ 4. Sol unde nomen *etc.* from Isidore.

§ 5. Ad deum meum conuertere uolo
uxorem meam ego nolo
domine hoc tibi rogo
tibi soli seruire uolo
recede a me uxor.
Bene nos iunxærat deus
congaudet animus meus [fol. 6
placuisset hoc in deum
n[ ]eritus i[n]latus meum
dulcis iugalis meus;
Kalamitas (Calamitas) de me[ ]recedit
ista uerba nolo audire
si tibi dilectat nub[e]re
alium uirum perquiris;
rē;
Die ac nocte doleo
et fleo propter carum uirum meum
si tibi me fraudat
non iaces in latus
dulcis iugalis meus

§ 5. line 18 fraud& with a written above.

C. ECHTERNACH GLOSSAE COLLECTAE.

1	Cadus	.i. unda
2	follum	.i. uallem
3	haud	.i. non
4	pulla	.i. nigra
5	domescas	.i. ingenia
6	conclauas	.i. uenas
7	lectriceam	lectricem
8	conis	.i. occulis
9	baiolat	portat
10	stemata	i. signa
11	ausinicum	.i. italicum
12	propinnat	ministrat
13	forcipe	ore
14	austum	douohinuom
15	sophismatum	.i. questionum
16	cespitis	telluris
17	sulco	rec
18	lectriceus	lẹctoralis
19	cetus	drogn
20	remota	guparth
21	rumoris	clot
22	ora	finis
23	digestus	narratus
24	uibrat	crihot
25	pernas	membra
26	uigricatus	rocredihat

27	ulcera	creithi
28	assiles	cronion
29	gugras	capita
30	garrulis	riglion
31	turm[ ]	multiti[ ]
32	limphis	undis
33	spumaticus	euonoc
34	pontus ;	mare
35	Inertes	blinion
36	liquidis	humidis
37	abdit	abscondi[ ]
38	indolis	progenies
39	tabe.	
40	Ufedis	nicedlestnėuiom
41	gibrose	humane
42	pacatis	pacificatis
43	genimina	progenies
44	gibras	homines
45	regulosis	natrolion
46	orgiis	imrogalou
47	dusmus	diabolus
48	bellicamina	bella
49	quis	aquibus
50	mansia	uita
51	migrus	paruus
52	esciferis	boitolion
53	senis	eusiniou
54	fidis	toruisiolion
55	fusam	gurpait
56	uerniam	letitiam
57	crasici andri	pectoralis
58	uenereis	couuuantolion
59	prosapia	progenies
60	sulcauissent	roricseti
61	cimbis	nauibus
62	samo	ancou

63 follaminis	uallis
64 congelo	congrego
65 incal[ ]ulatis	innumeratis
66 factio	cetus
67 inm[ ]	airolio[ ]
68 alborea	alba
69 oliuauit	rogulipias (corrected from rogulibias)
70 semigilatis	hantertoetic
71 ros[ ]	...
72 fenosa	gueltiocion (corrected from cueltiocion)†
73 machide[ ]	airmaou
74 alligeris	atanocion
75 orticumetris	auibus
76 essum	diprim
77 afroniosus	euonoc
78 guturicau[ ]	roluncas
79 titonis	maris
80 reumas	naues
81 fultris	uncis
82 inormis	ingens
83 arcontium	principum
84 indolu[ ]	gentium
85 p(h)alanges	bodiniou
86 pastricant	regminant (corrected from regmigant)
87 arcontes	principés
88 decrecit	dodimenu
89 essura	dorued
90 turın[ ]	multit[ ]
91 lugubr[ ]	... [fol. 6b
92 apocatur	[co]l[l]oca[t]ur
93 pantes	ones (read omnes)
94 grasatur	dodipre
95 uecordia	bicolod

96	normæ	regulæ
97	nequit	nepen
98	uiraginis	mulieris
99	incerte	blin
100	edulia	dor[ ]edou (doruedou)
101	decoreo	cadr
102	collegio	cuntullet
103	acri	deurr
104	lastro	(no gloss)
105	docilia	docibilia
106	atrocia	arotrion
107	armamenta	arma
108	prepugnis	ardrėn
109	auelloso	catol
110	spadam	ėnsem
111	inormia	dermorion
112	concitis	buenion
113	somata	corpora
114	partimonia	rannou
115	candentem	albam
116	tolibus	membris
117	peltam	scutum
118	pastricat	regminat
119	litturam	linom
120	neui	tigom
121	durili	calut
122	spicula	iacula
123	fidoque	torguisi
124	occupat	acupot
125	tutamine	(no gloss)
126	toles	membra
127	acrostratam	golbinoc (corrected from ?)
128	regulosi	uenenosi
129	uibro	[c]reham
130	toxicis	mortalibus
131	perforo	treorgam

132	torriculas ;	imagines
133	digestis	narratis
134	quis	aquibus
135	gibriosa	humana
136	tona	mortalem
137	calculum	numerum
138	straui	strouis
139	orgiis	obsequiis
140	pithis	natrolion
141	licaui [mallicaui]	occidi
142	militonem	militem
143	conflictis	astoitou
144	auelloso	catalmol
145	inagone	enarima
146	militaui	occidi
147	operamenta	opera
148	strages	airou
149	stematibus	signis
150	turinæ [turmae]	turbæ
151	lectaque	electa
152	nitidis	candidis
153	pastricant	gubernant
154	incalculatas	innumeratas
155	compti	ornati
156	apocant	collocant
157	trabeas	uestes
158	arictant	collocant
159	neuum	liou
160	aclibosas	milinon
161	tornatili	cron
162	tonsuras	guiltiatou
163	comas	mogou
164	etspisis	cripeticion
165	iubis	ableuou
166	stemicamina	comtoou
167	cumpriscæ	entic

168	tegnę (or tignę)	cepriou (or cipriou)
169	scratu (or seratu)	aqrimunou
170	natus	filius
171	turmæ	trebou
172	munimenta	caiou
173	concitis	bueniou^{n}
174	lastrat	inuitat
175	pręcentur	iolent
176	phalangem	bodin
177	instans	presens
178	reseratis	apertis
179	queræsta	bestia
180	cianti	aarecer
181	forcipe	ore
182	palat	reuelat
183	etossilem	ascrunol
184	sennarum	dentium
185	seriem	nim
186	eximius	optimus
187	polici	[ ]uol
188	exigendus	rogandus
189	herus	deus
190	censuerit	iudicauerit
191	factionem	drog
192	emulamenti	cormo
193	collegia	cuntelletou
194	lustrant [ ]	arcera
195	unitum	unum
196	perfundo	doguorennam
197	consolatum	consilium
198	uulgantem	uagantẻm
199	perauia	[ ]ndohinto
200	basium (corrected from pasium)	pedum
201	articus	finis
202	etagrica	tiroliou

203	finirauerit	ornauerit
204	tornatili	cron
205	eructas	predicas
206	creparatas	sententias
207	gelaminis	congregationis
208	depromis	douolouse
209	forci	ore
210	palas	reuėlas
211	ac lec‖[ ]tis	[ ]s
212	quis	aquibus
213	uerbialia	cobrouol
214	apocant	ėmcobloent
215	bradium (corrected from braṇdium)	bud
216	factoris	adiutoris
217	fribulis	sentensiis
218	opiculat	[ ] ferat
219	inlatam	dodocetic
220	stemicaturas	uestimenta
221	nouello	nouo
222	canoris	holeused
223	hisperica	[scotica[1]]

[1] This word was added by Bradshaw in pencil in both his copies of the glossae collectae.

HISPERICA FAMINA: D-TEXT.

(Paris MS. lat. 11411.)

[De mari.]

D[e hoc...] [fol. 1ª

uado t[ur]nu[m];·

Hoc sonoreum
salsum litoreo: euomit ructum fundo;·
Ac etherea: uerb[erat dis stadia;·
Gemelloticus (gemello titicus): circoninat besu dri[mus
litoreum: uelicat adsi[s]a planetum·;
Alias arun[fluctibus propriat in uterum;·
mutuum palatus plasma[
frequenter tempestiuis: quatitur euri flabris;·
U[citat pilagus mugitum;·
Interdum furicans m[tricat pilagus fotum;·
Nec ullas: ualido[flat rixas;
Infimas: spumoso clangore eu[
sublimes: percullit fluctibus cautes;·
Torna[tiles : eradicat ostras deuorcio;·
fluctiuagis (?-as)[: euoluit algas in arua;·
Patulas ampli[s: rinas idrutis;·

1—3 All that is visible is the bottom of the initial D, uado tnu, and the lower parts of H sonoreum. 6 circoninat *gl.* i. circu*m*det: dri[mus] *gl.* i. cam[p]. 9 palat*us* *gl.* i. erdrère: plama, s added above. 10 eari, a dot below a and u written above. 15 sub lemes, with i above first e: percullit, with (?) dot under first l. 16 ostras *gl.* i. hestr: deuorcio (with a above last o) *gl.* i. iurgia. 17 algas corr. ex ?aluas. This correction was made before the gloss i. laniou in the next line was written. 18 patubas, with b altered to l: [ma]rinas *gl.* rec rec: idrutis *gl.* i. laniou.

Innumeros: sub polenti g[urgite gene]rat delfines;·
sonoreum: uerrit esoces f[lustrum
Incalculatos: alit pontus pisciculos;·
Ro[: baiolat carinas brumo;·
Plurificas: glaucico[mo sufulcit scafas;·
Si profundum: rapidi t[ithis spec]tarent coloni uterum;·
Concito: perirent c[

[De igne.]

Haec rosæa: trementibus spadis furicat pira[
plicat carbone flamas;·
sic dilusa: ignic[proflat frusta;·
Amplum: atro uapore eu[
Caloreum: gibrarum tolibus infestat tactum;·
Sei[ructu extinguit algorem;·
Umbrosas: extr[tegulas;·
Ac furuam: expellit merore ca[
† calificat flamisona;·
Internaque: aquosi lat[cumina;·
Crudas: asat pernas
concretas: i cat estu crustellas
cuncta gibriosis: lai[acolis;·
Siluestres: cremat torrimine i[
lambit fomite sarmenta;·
Cinereis: minor[los in fauillis;·
†Auro (Duro): silicis utero
igniferum r[
a us calido fl
f sque mollifero: librat masas| [fol. 1b

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26 trim*en*tib*us*, with e above i. 27 carbore, r altered to n. 32 ?tugulas, the first u altered and e written above it. 41 Linereis, with a dot below L, and a c above: fauellis, with i written above e.

Ar]genteos: quoquit feruore metallos;·
si cuncti patu]assent acole ornos;·
Cinereum: flamisono fran]iset in aceruum;·

[De caelo.]

]ia mirificum: pastricat spera situm;·
Eximiam :]tat tamaram collegio;·
Ani sam editus: con]egellam polus;·
Gemella: precipui fulgoris a]stra;·
Aliud diurnas: exomicat uapore
se]foreas: sufocat luxu hiades;·
Alterum palidis]et radiis mersam;·
Atrum: que nocturni uaporis ex]nem;·
Roseas: fullosum glomerat cacumen te
]ribus: mofan alboris emicant corruscis;·
Quinas : re]gminat zonas huranus;·
Alterę caloreo :] torrent luxu tolum;·
Ac ciboneum: proflan[t] ince]ndium;·
Ceterę nimium: diro turbine spirant
]rumosas: spargunt micas
terrestreum: ar]e solum;·
Atris: que nubium uelatur asidue
q]uibus uarius: sparsi licuminis fluit nimbus
]ios: poli discurrunt celerius palatu car
]a: mobili libramine climata
dispicua : tru]tinant conuexa in uertiginem;·

---

49 citum, c erased and s written above. 51 ani sam; sam written rather small in a large space at first left blank: poli, with us written above the i. 54 sofocat, with u written above the first o: hiades *gl.* i. sidera. 55 radis, with i added above between i and s: m..sam (two letters erased and er written above) *gl.* i. nocte*m*. 58 mofan *gl.* i. superni: carruscis, with dot below a and o written above. 59 huranus *gl.* i. celu*m*. 60 calorea, with dot below final a and apparently o written above. 61 ciboneum *gl.* tanol (fiery): proflant; the last letter is partly covered with paper, and does not quite look like a t. 65 nubiu*m* written rather small in a large space at first left blank. 66 luuminis, the second stroke of the first u made into a c: nīb; (perhaps also written in afterwards) with space after it at the end of the line but no punctuation.

certum multi]olimpi decliuio fallat cataclismum ·
Innu]us: nectit stemata globus; ·
Que uerbio[so]:]are stibulor collegio

[De campo.]

osum titico: oballatur solum limbo; ·
Dispicuis:]tora auionis; ·
Ampla mundianus:]ntoria ciclus; ·
Muntuosa: que almis]erat cacumina; ·
Quę fronduosis: uela[n]tur s]altibus; ·
Ac innumeros: plicant in uallib[us]
: ferarum genimina possident
? calcant gressibus ruscum; ·
.....

[fol. 2ª

Assilia mundianus: pastricat tegoria[
tundum fascinant tegilla si[
? quater]nam: nectunt staturam; ·
I[gazas; ·
Innumeros humanis amf[
ras: parturit glebis [me]sses; ·
Ac inc[genimina; ·
fronduoso.....tensis n[
Quae dulciferas frondicomis colle[
Oderosa: lecto polulamine fou[e]t ol[
um saturant turbas; ·

---

70 decliuo, with i written above between u and o: cataclismum (cata written in rather smaller) *gl.* i. diluuium. 72 stibulor *gl.* enchehendame.

73 titico *gl.* i. marino: limbo *gl.* aliu. 74 auionis, with a written above first i: some space is left after this word. 76 Muntuosoq*ue*, with dot below o and a written above: almis, a space after this word. 78 Ac i*n* numerus, with o written above second u. 79 Before ferarum the vellum has been scraped and the mark .135. written in a hand of the fifteenth (?) century: there is some space after ferarum, then gemin //// ina (two letters being erased). 82 fascinant *gl.* i. ergueherent: tegella, with i above second e. 86 parturr, with dot below second r and it written above: [me]ses, with s written above before the first s. 87 Ac with a mark like a round circumflex over the c.

terrestre . m[
Quę nectoreos : glomerant [
pampinis ;·
Innumer[a mina ;·
Colloc[sucos ;·
Et mult[
holerrum ast[
pastum ;·
sed toxicos [
Incalculata : lanciant uecris[
interluunt sonorea ciclum freta ;·
Que spumatic[ ]cuminis fluunt hostia ;·
Ac marinas : opicula[fruges ;·
Terrenas agricum : con pug...at plagas[
sa gemellas : equi pera[.....] cli...ctras ;·
U[titonis freta dige[.....] limites ;·
M[. . mo erumpit ho[
. . . . dorum flagr[
Collecta hiber[

[De uento.]

]m ;· [fol. 2b

Spumatica oceani flectit tumultu flustra
:]tremulo tactu concutit limpas ;·
Tithica :]rupibus cerula ;·
Discriminosa : infestat nau
]alma : [c]uruat tumore robora ;·
Cęteras : que fran tumu]ltu frondes ;·
superna : tectorum denudat impe[tu
st]ricta : clamoreo fotu mactat septa ;·
]seferos ;·

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92 The word is perhaps rather terrestrium. 98 ast followed by a or ic or it. 102 sonorea, e altered from i. 105 *con*pug...at *gl.* i. dilhho.th (the o is read e by Zimmer). 109 ...dox, with ru*m* written above the x: flagr...*gl.* i. ca...(*or* cu...). 112 frustra, with dot under r and l written above. 113 tre///mulo///tactu (erasures apparently in both places). 116 curat, with u written above between r and a. 119 a space between [st]ricta and clamoreo.

Et quaternos : ibi explorant
]erent crepitu nothi ;·
Et uelud]alas ;·
Mundianum : uasto ętherе proflant
]rmoreus : pastricat tropia nothus
Quod ter[? restreo] :]rapuit tolo diluuium ;·
Pollentem : que]drantem ;·
Ac corporeas : perculit tactu
]ns intueri queat procela·
Altusque
]ibus digesti : de pennis euri
gibr

[De taberna.]

]arcimium fomento ;·
Super
]icto : cluditur operculo ;·
]
Quę bissenis
]nectit sarcinam ;·
]scap lis ;·
Interno can]fastos ;·
Qui inclitam : expre so]phiam ;·
Haec digesta : extrisecus albicat cur
Q]uę setosum : spisso fomine copulat textum ;·
Sagi]as : uelab[at] cuiusdam pecodis pernas ;·
Hinc tota]nderis decoria[. . . . .]pago ;·

---

124 ęt*e*re, with h written above t, and marks of omission (,) both before and after t. 125 [mo]rmoreu^{9} : noth;· 126 terrestri, cf. B. 135 : diluiu*m*, with u above before second i. 129 procella; the first l and a letter after a (? s) seem to have been erased.

133 ar///nnu*m*, with ci written above the erasure : *gl.* i. scriniu*m*. 141 [so]pia*m*, with square mark of aspiration above the p. 143 spiso, with s written above after the i. 144 sigi (at the end of a line), with a dot below the first i and a written above : I am not sure of the second i. The next line seems to begin . as.

Molliferaque]pariete r[
]fa clibani aruit fu
]nine corium
]a ;·
ac demum u
] idas digestis so [

146 [p]arete, with i written above before first e. 148 [fram]ine *gl.*....cell : corium (written rather like conum) *gl.* i. oculu*m*. 151 This is written very small, and may not belong here. The whole page is covered with tissue paper. It is possible that by carefully removing this in doubtful places a few more letters might be read, e.g. in line 132 gibr. Also I am not sure whether there is a trace of a line after line 151, as indicated by Zimmer.

MANUSCRIPTS OF THE LORICA.

B. Leabhar Breac (saec. XIV).
C. Book of Cerne (saec. IX).
H. Harl. 2965 (saec. VIII?).
K. Cologne, formerly Darmstadt (saec. IX).

LORICA.

Hanc luricam loding cantauit ter in omne die.

Suffragare trinitati[s] unitas,
Unitatis miserere trinitas:
suffragare quaesso mihi posito
maris magni uelut inpericulo.
Ut non secum trahat me mortalitas
huius anni neque mundi uanitas
et hoc idem peto a sublimibus
caelestis militiae uirtutibus
ne me linquant lacerandum hostibus
sed defendant iam armis fortibus
et illi me praecedant (*al.* procedant) inacie
cælestis exercitus militiae
Cheruphin et seraphin cum milibus
et mihahel gabrihel similibus
Opto thronos uiuentes archangelos
principatus †et potestates angelos
ut me denso defendentes agmine
inimicos ualeam prosternere
tum deinde ceteros agonithetas
patriarchas quattuor quater prophetas
Apostolos nauis christi proretas
et martyres omnes peto anthletas
†dei Ut me per illos salus sepiat
atque omne malum ame pereat.

3 mihi quaeso K. possito B. 4 magni maris B. uelud K. 8 celestis milite B. 10 me iam B. 11 me illi K. 12 celestis B. militie B miliciae K. 13 cerubin 7 cerupihin B cerubim et seraphim K. 14 gabrihel 7 michæl B gabrihel et michahel K. 15 tronos uirtutes B. 16 et *om.* BK. 18 ualent B. 19 Dum B. caeteros K. agonetetas B. 20 quatuor B. profetas B. 22 martires B. athletas B anathletas K. 23 dei *om.* BK. uti B. eos K.

Christus mecum pactum firmum feriat
cuius tremor tetras turbas terreat.
Deus inpenetrabili tutela
undique me defende potentia
mei gibrae pernas omnes libera
tuta pelta protegente singula
Ut non tetrae dęmones inlatera
mea librent ut solent iacula
gygram cephalem cum iaris et conas
patham liganam sennas atque michinas
cladam crassum madianum talias
bathma exugiam atque binas idumas
meo ergo cum capillis uertici
galea salutis esto capiti
fronti oculis et cerebro triformi
rostro labiae facie timpori
mento barbae supercilis auribus
genis buccis internasso naribus
pupillis rotis palpebris tautonibus
gingis anile maxillis et faucibus
dentibus lingue ori uuae guttori
gurgilioni et sublinguę ceruice
capitali ceutro cartilagini
collo clemens adesto tutamine
Deinde esto lurica tutissima
erga membra erga mea uiscera
ut retrudas ame inuisibiles

---

26 timor tremor C. 27 inpenetrabilis B. tutella C^1H. 29 mee B. gibre B gybræ K. 31 tetri BK. demones B daemones K. 32 uibrent B. soleant B. 33 gigram K. cephale B cepphale K. 34 patam K. lingam B. senas B. micenas B michynas K. 35 cladum B chaladum K. carsum B charassum K. mandianum B. 36 patma B batma K. edumas K. 37 et uertici (*corr. from* uertice) K. 39 et *om.* B. 40 labio BK. faciei BC^2K. tympori K. 41 superciliis BK. 42 bucis B. internaso BK. 43 tutonibus B. 44 anele BK. et *om.* B. 45 ori (*corr. from* ore) et gutori B gutturi K. 46 uue gurgulioni et sublingue ceruici B gurgulioni et sub lingua ceruici K. 48 tutamini BK. 49 domine B. lorica (o *corr. ex* u) C. 51 retundas B.

sudes clauos quos figunt odibiles
Tege ergo deus forti lurica
humeros cum scapulis et brachia
tege ulnas cum †cubitis et manibus
pugnas palmas digitos cum unguibus
tege spinam et costas cum artibus
terga dorsumque et neruos cum ossibus
tege cutem sanguinem cum renibus
cata crinas nates cum femoribus
tege cambas suras femoralia
cum genuclis poplites et genua
tege talos cum tibiis et calcibus
crura pedes plantarum cum basibus
tege ramos concrescentes decies
cum mentagris ungues binos quinquies
tege iugulam pectusculum
mamillas stomachum et umbilicum
tege uentrem lumbos genitalia
et album et cordis uitalia
tege trifidum iecor et ilia
marsem reniculos fithrem cum obligia
tege toleam toracem cum pulmone
uenas fibras fel cum bucliamine
tege iunginam cum medullis
splenem turtuosis cum intestinis
tege uesiccam adipem et pantes.
conpaginum innumeros ordines

---

52 es *in ras.* C. sudum BC^1K. fingunt BC^1. 53 loricca B. 54 humerus C^1. cum scapulis (*corr. from* scapolis K) humeros et bracia (brachia K) BK. 55 cubis BC^1K. 56 pugnos K. 57 spinas B. costam (*corr. from* costem) K. artubus K. 58 que *om.* BK. et *om.* K. neruosque K. 59 sanginem B. 60 catas crinas B catacrinas K. 61 gambas BK. surras C^1 surra K. 62 poplites *corr. from* polites CK politis H. 63 tibis C^1. 64 bassibus BC^1H. 67 tege pectus iugulam BK. 68 mamellas C^1. stomacum B. 69 genetalia C^1. 70 et *om.* K. aluum BK. et uitalia B. 71 triphydum K. iacor B. 72 marcem B marsim K. fitrem B fethrem K. 73 toliam BK. 74 fybras K. 75 tege carnem BK. inginem B unguinem K. medulis C^1. 76 spplenem B. cum tortuosis B tortuosis K. 77 uissicam C^1 uesicam BK. 78 compaginum B.

tege pilos atque membra reliqua
quorum forte praeterii nomina
tege totum me cum quinque sensibus
et cum decim fabre factis foribus
ut aplantis usque aduerticem
nullo membro foris intus egrotem
ne de meo possit uitam trudere
pestis febris langor dolor corpore
donec iam dante deo seneam
et peccata mea bonis deleam
ut de carne iens imis caream
et ad alta euolare ualeam
et miserto deo ad ętheria
laetus uehor regni refrigeria. Amen.

---

80 præteriui K -ibi H. 82 fabrifactis B fabræfactis K. 83 utii B. in uerticem K. 84 intus *om.* BK. 85 nec K. posit B. uitam possit K. 86 languor K. 87 deo dante seniam B. 88 bonis factis B. l. himis *gl.* onabasaib = mortibus 89 labis B. himis (h *eras.*) K. 91 etheria B aetheria K. 92 letus B. uehar BK.

RUBISCA.

Parce d*omi*ne digna narranti
indigna licet palam peccanti
pio affectu incumbit cui
conspectus timor ac tremor tui.
Amica aue habilis bonus
bipes fidenter funde te tuus
tugurii ante mis hic ingressus
rubisca rara est in aduentus.
Bifax o ales anim abheri
nudiusque nisus tertius mei
modo quit quoquo tam uim aduerti
quam tis nedula*m* norma*m* ingenii
Cantrice*m* ergo cantus ignaram
poeque tissam poemate tostam
antris musarum passim priuata*m*
paupe*r*em p*r*eter fonen stridula*m*.
Dictatricem quin immo communis
scurilem nexam uinclo amoris
p*ro*cacem esus eque ardoris
petitricem necessitudinis.

---

3 affectu *gl.* amore. 5 aue *gl.* ·i· d*eu*s tecu*m*: habilis *gl.* apta. 6 funde *gl.* ·i· accede. 8 in *gl.* p*ro*pe. 9 Bifax oales anim *gl.* binos oculos habens. 11 quid (t *written above* d) *gl.* ·i· ualet. 12 tis *gl.* ·i· tui. nedulam *gl.* albam. normam *gl.* forma*m*. 14 poeque:tissam *gl.* bardones. tostam *gl.* usta*m* *ue*l arida*m*. 15 passim *gl.* ubiq*ue*. 16 fonen stridulam *gl.* ·i· uoce*m* garrula*m* *ue*l sibilatrice*m*. 17 quin immo communis *gl.* q*ui*a amo te *et* tu amas me. 18 scurilem nexam *gl.* impudicam. 19 esus *gl.* ·i· cibi. ardoris *gl.* ·i· sitis. 20 petitricem *gl.* postulatrice*m*. necessitudinis *gl.* necessitatis.

Elabiorum aliud atque
aliud soni superficie
fantem ut loquar tua cum pace
sum te compertus imo pectore.
Fer age mihi minima proles
tute tininca totam mortales
ciens solaris prope cis fores
epozizantes solitas sistres.
Garrulam proto piculam pinsam
brachen uibrante intro lizinam
michinis binis foris fumosam
sennisque spissis intus cum gilbam
Hiulusque forceps sio (*or* sic) ura cogit
hiulcumque qui de caladum hiscit
anhele fonis meatus currit
megalus morsus quo uelit nolit.,
Iaris sauris tam pectinatis
edenis duis auriculatis
hiruphin panta ros rubra ualuis
crustum septenis equiperatis.,
Kastis ambobus ceu bellico
nigrioribus spectu coruino
uaciniensi seu abiectico
ainis uitro neu nigerrimo.

---

22 superficie *gl.* ab figura. 23 fantem *gl.* narrantem. 24 compertus *gl.* inueni. imo *gl.* meo. 25 Fer age *gl.* bene age. 26 tininca *gl.* adoptiua. 27 ciens *gl.* canens. cis *gl.* ante. 28 epozizantes *gl.* audientes. sistres *gl.* modulationes. 29 Garrulam *gl.* s. ostende. proto *gl.* i· primo. piculam (*in rasura*) *gl.* i· rostro. pinsam *gl.* duram. 30 brachen *gl.* breuem. lizinam *gl.* linguam. 31 michinis *gl.* i· naribus. fumosam *gl.* i· tenebrosam. 32 sennis *gl.* i· dentibus. gilbam *gl.* flauam *uel* pallidam. 33 Hiulus *gl.* apertus feratus. 34 hiulcum *gl.* apertum. qui *added above the line before* de, *but* , (*as a mark of omission or separation*) *after* de. caladum *gl.* uia qua cibi trahuntur. 35 fonis *gl.* uocis. 36 megalus *gl.* magnus. 37 Iaris *gl.* pilis. sauris *gl.* iacinc'tis. 38 edenis *gl.* auribus. auriculatis *gl.* audientibus. 39 hiruphin *gl.* fronte. panta *gl.* tota. ros *gl.* caput. ualuis *gl.* ianuis. 40 crustum *gl.* ornatum. 41 Kastis *gl.* rotundis. 43 abiectico *gl.* nomen ligni. 44 ainis *gl.* i· oculis.

Licet ambitu absq*ue* tautonum
super*c*iliorum eque decorum
ullum glebenis ferunt obtalmu*m*
no*n* sine tame*n* ferunt auiu*m*.
Mundi ceu fantur carsum roseum
olim gnostici giboniferu*m*
inter fistule uelut timpanu*m*
plectru*m* buxinu*m* mouens modulu*m*.,
Nedulos quib*us* humeros utre
hinc inde eque gnunctę ta*m* scannę
plumaria t*er*gora qua costę
imisq*ue* turgunt tolte pennulę.
O trinu*m* unu*m* inenarrabile*m*
oq*ue* Deu*m* inuestigabilem
o artifice*m* inscrutabilem
amica tuta tui factorem
Puri nitoris nutu cu*m* tota
tis iugulu*m* ute*r*um pera*m* (? pera)
beccaq*ue* p*ro*sgen dorso p*r*olixa
et anficuruo inuersum uersa.
Quadros bis bina tot podon pansas
filis fidib*us* acub*us* equas
limatis recta erasis strictas
dactulos ergla aduncis trophas.

---

45 ambitu *gl.* i· circuitu. tautonum *gl.* i· palpebrarum. 47 ferunt *gl.* s. philosophi. obtalmum *gl.* i· oculum. 49 carsum *gl.* i· uentrem. 50 gnostici *gl.* scientes. giboniferum *gl.* igniferum. 51 *before* timpanum *gl.* mouet. 52 buxinum *gl.* p*r*o*pr*i*um* nom*e*n ligni. 53 nedulos *gl.* albos. utre *gl.* ambe. 54 gnunctę (c *added above the line*) *gl.* cuncte. scannę *gl.* late. 55 tergora *gl. uel* t*er*ga. 56 turgunt *gl.* i· surgunt. 57 trinum *gl.* i· miror. 61 nitoris *gl.* emicantis. nutu *gl.* i· potestate. 62 uterum *gl.* imum (*over the* um *of* iugulum) uentrem. pera*m* *gl.* saxo. 63 becca *gl.* i· cauda. prosgen *gl.* ad terram. prolixa *gl.* curuata. 64 anficuruo *gl.* circu*m* a incru*m*. inuersum uersa *gl.* i· in *contrarium* u*er*sa. 65 Quadros *gl.* ostende. bis bina *gl.* ·ıın· podon *gl.* pedum. pansas *gl.* extensas. 66 fidibus *gl.* (*manu secunda*) chordis quibusdam. 67 limatis *gl.* acutis. erasis *gl.* dolasis. 68 dactulos *gl.* digitos. ergla *gl.* crura. aduncis *gl.* curuis. trophas *gl.* ungulas.

Rubisca rata redi de mane
leta cum peblo pulpitum pete
tropicos cantus incripta cane
minus histrio mufidiane.
Sedata cuncta nunquam laboras
eges uigilas nes nas nauigas
molas colligis metis seminas
cessa neleues questus uoculas.
Tuus monarchus per has ut fatur
olimbrianus totum rimatur
molosi rerum res dominatur
bellique uigil cloca solatur (? sonatur).
Uiam mecalbo se///nia sec//at
porcelanusque legens exultat
canellus nimphus iussa ministrat
stabilis esto nil te disperdat.
Xpi toi ih'u to theon
†pateronon (pateron) einon (? emon) kai to theon
kikhes katholes sarcos soteron
pneuma agion pantecrato[? ron].
Ymniste pantes trinon tonethnon
geon thalasson monon ypanon
[.....] pragmanon kai ton inferon

---

69 rata *gl.* descripta. de *corr. ex* re. 70 peblo *gl.* uestimento. pulpitum *gl.* sedem. 71 tropicos *gl.* misticos. incripta *gl.* inspelunca. 76 neleues *gl.* i· eleues. 77 monarchus *gl.* i· excelsus. has *gl.* s. res. 78 olimbrianus *gl.* proprium nomen. 79 molosi *gl.* proprium. 80 bellique *gl.* proprium. cloca *gl.* cimbala. 81 mecalbo *gl.* proprium. se·nia (*qu. corr. ex* somnia) *gl.* celos. sec · at *gl.* scrutatur. 82 porcelanus *gl.* proprium. 83 canellus *gl.* proprium. nimphus *gl.* minister. 85 toi *gl.* i· huius. to *gl.* hunc. theon *gl.* deum. 86 pateronon *gl.* patrem. einon *gl.* unum. kai *gl.* et. to *gl.* hunc. theon *gl.* deum. 87 kikhes *gl.* animarum. katholes *gl.* katholicarum. sarcos *gl.* carnis. soteron *gl.* saluatorem. 88 pneuma *gl.* spiritum. agion *gl.* sanctum. pantecrato...*gl.* omnipotentem. 89 Ymniste *gl.* laudate. pantes *gl.* omnes. trinon *gl.* trinum. tonethnon *gl.* gentium. 90 geon *gl.* terrarum. thalasson *gl.* marium. monon *gl.* unum. ypanon *gl.* celorum. 91 pragmanon *gl.* graduum. kai *gl.* et. ton *gl.* horum. inferon *gl.* infernorum.

ymniste ionas istas eonon.
Zain possia enbona ualde
panta fecisti me quoque arte
heros p*er*hennis poli in arce
misero mihi d*om*ine parce..,

---

92 ymniste *gl.* laudate. ionas *gl.* sec*u*la. istas *gl.* in ista. eonon *gl.* sing*u*lor*um*.
93 Zain *gl.* hac. possia *gl.* sapientia. 94 panta *gl.* om*n*ia.

MANUSCRIPTS OF 'ADELPHUS ADELPHA.'

C. Cambridge University Library Gg. 5. 35 (saec. XI).
S. St Omer 666 (saec. X).

Q.

(HYMNUS A—&.)

Adelphus adelpha meter
alle pilus hius tegater
dedronte tonaliter.,
Blebomen agialus
nicate dodrantibus
sic mundi vita huius.
Calexomen dominum
ut det bolen suum
nobisque auxilium
Didaxon, sapisure,
toto biblion acute
non debes reticere.
Equinomicum epensum
habemus apud deum
si autumetimus audum
Fallax est vita mundi
decidit ut flos feni

---

1 moter S. 2 alle *om.* S. philus, tigater C. 3 dronte tanaliter S. 4 blemomem agialon C. blebomom̃ agialos S. 6 mundi et S. 7 Caleuxom̃ S (? Calesomen). 8 bule C. 9 que *om.* S. 10 Diadoxon C. sapissure C. 13 E quo S. opensum C. 15 autumeamus C. 17 decipit S. feni *om.* C.

---

1 adelphus *gl.* frater. adelpha *gl.* soror. meter *gl.* mater. 2 alle C. *gl.* pater. philus *gl.* filius (S. *gl.* amicus). hius *gl.* amic*us* (S. *gl.* filius). tegater *gl.* filia. 3 dedronte *gl.* moriuntur (S. *gl.* decadent ?). tanaliter *gl.* equaliter (S. *gl.* mortaliter). 4 Blebomen *gl.* uidem*us*. agialus *gl.* om*n*es s*anct*os (S. *gl.* litus). 5 nicate (S. *gl.* uincitur). dodrantibus *gl.* morientibus (S. *gl.* adsissis id est adlauou). 7 Calexomen *gl.* rogemus (S. *gl.* uocamus). 8 bolen *gl.* *con*silium. 10 Didaxon *gl.* doce (S. *gl.* disce). sapisure *gl.* rabbi (S. *gl.* magister). 11 biblion *gl.* libro (S. *gl.* canone). acute C. *gl.* sagaciter. 13 Equinomicum *gl.* coronam. epensum *gl.* *per*pulchra*m* (S. *gl.* manifestum). 15 autumetimus *gl.* dimittimus (S. *gl.* relinquamus). audum *gl.* malum. 17 decidit C. *gl.* cecidit.

permanet regnum dei.
Gibron prason agaton
deuita artemathon
ut sis fretus in Sion.
Hipagie de audo
habita in chiriinomo
ut sis heres in bapho.
Indiximus est dei
qui semper seruiens ei.
et erit in sceptro poli.
Kalextratus mansie
in marttino tempore
deficit ut uiuolae.
Lamach est lemna adu
ubi amartus amentu
dusmi ictatur in luctu.
Metes hoc tetrex ad bethen
postquam transit integen
suma aporipsumen.
Notalgicus est gibra

---

19 agathon C. 20 artemathon C athematon S. 23 abita C. chirimonio C. cirimonio S. 24 papho C. 29 maritimo C. 30 uiole C. 31 Lamath C. est *om.* C. 32 amarthus C. 33 iactant^{r} C. 34 metex tettex C. 36 soma aparisomen C. 37 notologicus C.

---

19 Gibron *gl.* homo. prason *gl.* fac. agaton *gl.* bonum. 20 artemathon *gl.* uiru*m* sanguinu*m* (S. *gl.* uir i· sanguinum?). 21 fretus C. *gl.* adiutus. 22 Hipagie *gl.* uade (S. *gl.* dianguet de). de (S. *gl.* de). audo *gl.* malo. 23 in chiriinomo *gl.* in chr*i*sti lege (S. *gl.* in lege dei). 24 heres C. *gl.* possessor. in bapho *gl.* i*n* celo *ue*l i*n* paradiso (S. *gl.* in celo). 25 Indiximus *gl.* populus. 27 sceptro (S. *gl.* regno). 28 Kalextratus *gl.* amator (S. *gl.* qualitas). mansie *gl.* mundi (S. *gl.* uite). 29 marttino *gl.* nouissimo. 30 uiuole (S. *gl.* foeou). 31 Lamach (S. *gl.* isel). lemna (S. *gl.* leh). 32 amartus *gl.* infernus (S. *gl.* peccator). amentu (S. *gl.* a inues). 33 dusmi C. *gl.* diaboli. 34 Metes *gl.* ebrietas (S. *gl.* medot). tetrex *gl.* occidit (S. *gl.* esatcod). ad bethen *gl.* animam. 35 integen *gl.* in terra. 36 suma *gl.* corpus. aporipsumen *gl.* prospiciamus (S. *gl.* prospicimus). 37 Notalgicus *gl.* surdus. gibra *gl.* homo.

et obtalmus ut talpha
non agens dei mandata.
Olla, toma, abia,
glableus in anchreta
bellantes defendit pelta.
Pile peson opera
quando fuerint placita
ut sis lesie incola.
Quirius apemon anamiasu
apollit agion autu
sison mehotheusmu.
Raxas est ciromerus
agonitheta frenumus
qui sine labe fit iustus.
Sarx est nostra alitur
cales postea agitur
malis luibus moritur.
Tamaxo inmente mea
minus idon interra
antrophum sine macula.
Uonitue protenamomum

38 obtalmicus S. 41 glableos manchoreta C. 44 quae deo S. 47 appollit C. cutu C. 48 me o teos mu S. 50 agoniteta S. 52 sarx÷C. sarax (*om.* est) S. alitur *om.* S. 53 cales agitur postea agitatur S. 54 luibus malis S. 57 hominem sine peccata C. 58 uonitue S. amonum S.

38 obtalmus *gl.* cecus. talpha (S. *gl.* guod). 40 Olla *gl.* deus. toma C. *gl.* d*omin*us. abia *gl.* pater. 41 glableus *gl.* christianus (S. *gl.* -os) in anchreta *gl.* i*n* cathina (S. *gl.* catina). 42 pelta (S. *gl.* choer uel scutum). 43 Pile *gl.* amice. peson *gl.* age. 45 lesie *gl.* paradisi. incola C. *gl.* habitator. 46 Quirius (S. *gl.* deus). apemon (S. *gl.* a nobis). anamiasu (S. *gl.* iniquitatem). 47 apollit (S. *gl.* dediledet). agion (S. *gl.* sanctorum). autu (S. *gl.* eius). 48 sison me (S. *gl.* saluum me fac). teos (S. *gl.* deus). mu (S. *gl.* meus). 49 Raxas (S. *gl.* peritus). ciromerus (S. *gl.* homo). 50 agonitheta (S. *gl.* campgur). frenumus (S. *gl.* prudens). 52 sarx (S. *gl.* caro). 53 cales (S. *gl.* bonis). 54 luibus (S. *gl.* doloribus). 55 Tamaxo (S. *gl.* miror). 56 idon (S. *gl.* uidi). 58 Uonitue (S. *gl.* intellegite). proten (S. *gl.* primum). amomum (S. *gl.* fidelis).

asarum nitentem adbamum
agtibaxetaᷙ secum.
Xenodicium presules
breue integen habentes
achatarbam agiam agentes.
& abiaproterion
suscepit periranton
pro redemptione antrophon.,

59 nitententem S. adbanum C. 60 agabax&amū C. 61 Xenodochium C. 62 breuen C. 63 acarba*m* anxia*m* C. agentem S. 65 ꝑbarathron C. 66 antropon S.

59 asarum (S. *gl.* beatum). ad bamum (S. *gl.* ad altum). 60 agtibaxetaᷙ (S. *gl.* pax amicitia). 64 abia (S. *gl.* deus pater). proterion (S. *gl.* passio). 65 periranton (S. *gl.* uas). 66 antrophon (S. *gl.* hominum).

INDEX VERBORUM.

*** The arrangement is by the nominative case of nouns and the infinitive of verbs, whether such nominatives and infinitives occur or not.

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